PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. NO. XI 19 BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glassware for laboratory fittings. Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 6.

Telephone: No. 2411.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.
1923			
27th	January	NALDERA†	15,825
23rd	February	MALWA	10,941
10th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th	,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th	,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd	March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th	,,	CHINA	7,952
24th	,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th	April	MALWA	10,941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th	May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th	,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th	,,	CHINA	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.	Tons.
1923.			
2nd	February	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th	,,	MASULA*	7,261
2nd	March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th	,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th	,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th	April	MULBERA	9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA	3,963
11th	May	DUMANA	8,600
25th	,,	MERKARA	8,285

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA

1923.			
26th	January	SICILIA	
24th	February	SOUDAN	
24th	March	SICILIA	
28th	April	SOUDAN	
23rd	May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.
1923.			
9th	February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th	March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th	April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers.	Destination.
26th	,,	VARSOVA	Busra via Karachi
22nd	,,	VITA	Karachi 10-30 A.M.
24th	,,	KARAGOLA	via K'war East &
8th	Jan. 23	BANKURA	S. Africa Busra via K'war & Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for Persian O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

P.O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 182.
Telephone No. 1282.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	7 Jan.	27 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5839	18 Jan.	25 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5354	20 Jan.	31 ,,
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6092	27 Jan.	6 Feb.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 278. 4662 Telegrams, "YUSEN"

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,952,008
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Funchal (Maderia) Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra d Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane. Beira, Chinde, Tete. Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau.
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	100,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	25,80,130.
Reserved	Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	Jullundur	Okara
Bombay	Jammu	(Deosate Montgomery),
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out stations are bought collected and discounted
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of [illegible] ASSESSEE TAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,865
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500
MANAGING GOVERNORS,
Sir BORBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.
BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatum
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Palamcottah (Sub-contstation to Coconada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajamandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Darjeeling	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for fixed and Interest allowed.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DANTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Man[illegible]

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Cornes Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE.—Darukhana, Parel.
Telephone 2457.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CASTE
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
GIRGAUM BACK PAREKH WADI,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD
Head Office, 5 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a pure Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
Wanted.—Applications from experienced and reliable partits for General Agencies throughout India.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR,
BOMBAY.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 1 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1-2 Small As. 12.
Ague Pills. Rs. 1-3.
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As. 13
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As. 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-12. and Rs. 6.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6.
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI. H. L. BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli. Bombay.

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.
Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic Ringworm, dhobeys itches and other skin diseases. Guranteed. If not money back. Price per phial As. 12, 3 phials postage and Postage free.
SOVEREIGN AND CO.
11 and 12, Chandney Road, Fort, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent and experienced SPINNING MASTER for Poona Mills immediately. Apply with testimonials to MUKUNDLAL BANSILAL, Esqr., 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 15445
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERK with knowledge of Correspondence and Bookkeeping. Parsee preferred. Apply MEHERJI BOMONJI CASSINATH, 5, Oak Lane, Fort, next to Thacker Booksellers. R6126.
A

WANTED—A clever FIRST or SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Datia Ginning and Pressing Factory, having good experience in the line. Apply to DWARKADAS & CO., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. R6170
A

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 1. Rawalpindi.

WANTED—Qualified ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 100 per mensem, for about a year with chances of being confirmed on Rs 125 with future prospects. Previous experience of Bank Accounts necessary. Apply to the MANAGER, Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited, Nagpur City. R6152
A

WANTED—MECHANIC able to repair Underwood, Remington, Yost, Oliver and other sorts of Machines. See or write, with qualifications, to TRIVEDI, 122, Old Amritvadi, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. R6192
A

WANTED—A SECRETARY and ASSISTANT MANAGER, and 100 AGENTS, 4 HINDU COOKS, 1 BUTLER, and 1 GARDENER. Please see personally to M. M. RAFIQ, The Manager for the Inland and Foreign Service Securing Bureau, Lohar Chawl Sayana Building No. 2.
A

WANTED—House SURGEON for Aimai Mowaji Chamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital. Graduates of any University with special knowledge of Ophthalmology should apply to:—Dr. D. D. SATHAYE, F.R.F.P.S., Secretary A. M. Chamarbagwala, F. O. Hospital, Parel. 15464
A

APPLICATIONS are invited from really efficient gentlemen enthusiastic in research work for lecturing in the honours school of History, Politics and Economics. Applicants stating full particulars regarding qualifications and minimum salary expected, should correspond with the PRINCIPAL National Muslim University, Aligarh. R6203.
A

WANTED—50 experienced BROKERS from all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon for selling shares of the East Bengal Sugar Mills, Ltd., a going and paying concern on a monthly pay of Rs. 50 and a commission of 2 per cent on the face value of shares sold with a guranteed sale of 100 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each of the company per month. Apply with previous experience and Testimnials to the under-signed on or before 31st January 1923. S. S. DEAN & CO., Managing Agents. The Eastern Bengal Sugar Mills, Ltd., 55, Ezra Street, Calcutta. C.15472.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN up-country 20 years' experienced, strong, competent Estate Manager offers Services in Bombay or its Suburbs on reasonable pay with free quarters. Please Apply Box No. 8959, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R6191
B.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for offices shops, show-rooms and godowns, ground, first, second and third floors of Hari Buildings, opposite Old Custom House Road, Fort. Apply to Office Manager of Mr. GOVINDLAL SHIVALAL MOTILAL, at 20, Apollo Street. 15440

TO BE LET—OFFICE PREMISES first and fourth floors at 303, Hornby Road. Lift available Apply personally DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO., Solicitors, Medows Street. R6187.
C

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD. 15470
C

TO LET—Opposite the G.I.P.Rly. Gymkhana Sopari Baug Road, Parel, on Plot No. 78 belonging to Mr. Ismail Munji one flat of 5 rooms with modern conveniense, garden on all sides well ventilated fit for Europeans. Apply on the premises. C.15295.

TO LET—Two big GODOWNS at Chinchbunder near Mandvi, measurnig about 2,000 and 2,500 square feet respectively at the most reasonable rates. Apply to PURSHOTAM JETHABHAI JOSHI, Plot No. 33, Chinchbunder, Bombay. R6136
C

TO LET—Airy and well-ventilated, large and small offices on the 3rd and 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, situated at the corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street, Fort. For rent and other particuars inquire of Mr. P. S. SHAH at Ismail Buildings between and 4 p.m. (S.T.) on office days. The offices open for inspection the whole day. R6157
C

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRICAL MOTORS from 5 to 50 H. P., A. C. 400 volts supply at reduced rates. For prices and particulars please write to THE SOVEREIGN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. R5983
J

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Co., 93, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3625.
K

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A Second hand PRESS for cotton bales. Write with full particulars to Rambhagatdas Surajbhan, 183-85, Kelbadevi Road Bombay. R6151
P

WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 Thousand Spindles New RING FRAMES, gauge 1 3/5," complete preparations, immediate "delivery." Apply Box No. 8923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R6084
N

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One CERTIFICATE, bearing No. 34 for 300 shares of the Laxmi Flour Mills, Ltd., numbering from 4144 — 4443, standing in the name of V. P. Narichania. Any person finding the same is requested to return the same at the firm of Vadilal Purshotamdas, Khand Bazar, Bombay. If the certificate is not found within fortnight, Company will be asked to issue a duplicate. R6135
PB

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

INDIAN COOKERY—A quarterly journal of Cookery, Food, Economy, Housp-management Rs. 3 yearly. For sample send 6 as. stamps to:—MANAGER, EGMORE, MADRAS R6207.
L

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting. Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

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WANTED.—A working or sleeping PARTNER to invest Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 in sound business. Profits guaranteed. Apply with terms to Box No. 8963, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R6168
R

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 25,000 on more than double security on going concern. Apply Box No. 8960, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R6196
R

SPORTS.

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5 WINS — **7 PLACES**

Zaidan (Rs. 71/8) — Delyar Jung
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Cheery Girl (Rs 89) — Vale or York
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Count Palatine
Capstan

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CONSULT HIM FOR THE COMING BIG EVENTS.
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—BUSINESS in Cotton, Shares, Gold, Silver, Alshi, Wheat and Erandu, etc. on Commission Apply to Box No. 8962 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R6205.
T

STRONG, durable, new American Alarm, Time-pieces; Rs. 5 only; exact time-keeper. beware imitation. Write—G. D. WATCHMAKER, Pranbhuvan, Borivli (Thana) R6204.
T

IT IS MERE RECITING a truism to say MAHA-LUX SILKS are the best for suits and costumes. For samples enclose two annas postage stamps to MAHALAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, Allahabad. R6059
T

ENGLISH FACTORY LOADED SHOT GUN CARTRIDGES.—Loaded in England by Messrs Eley Brothers, Ltd., in 5/16 coloured cases with Diamond Smokeless Powder and shot. Best quality 4 wads. 25 in a card board box, 500 in a case 12, 16 and 20 bore. Price Rs. 150 per 1000 Carriage paid. Also Belgium Hammerless Ejector shot gun with highest quality "Bayard" compressed forged steel barrels with solid lumps Demi-bloc system. left choke, spring top rod fore-end, drop forged action, side clips, patent "Bayard" top bolt. Automatic safety fine quality half pistol walnut stock, horn heel plate, grip and fore-end neatly checkered, fine case hardened mounting 12 and 16 gauge. Price Rs. 300 each. Apply with licence to:—Messrs SULEMAN OMER & CO., Elphinstone Street, Karachi. R6207.
T.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LAST CHANCE to Manufacturers and other respectable firms, who desire to introduce their goods throughout India; please correspond or see at the following address:—BALKRISHNA, States Representative, Sisters Quarters, Dadar, G.I.P. Ry., who will be on tour from 1st February. Terms advantageous R6190.
T

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural Wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Sober and respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24") Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9. Black, brown or Khaki Puttees (leg bandage) Rs. 2/12 per pair. Handpicked Saffron Rs. 2/12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir. R6086
T

SCIENCE APPARATUS for Laboratories and Factories: Hydrometers for oils, acids colours, etc. Twaddles and Baumme's Saccharometers; Alcoholometers; Thermometers Distilling and condensing appliances; etc., recently received. Also good second-hand Typewriters. Apply early to S. V. SOVANI, Ambewadi, Girgaon Bombay 4. R5160.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Head Offices:—27, Military Square Lane.

Clients are requested to note that our Telephone No. is now 5582.

GEO. BROWN.
General Manager.
15437.

NOTICE.

A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER with grounded experience of erection and the thorough working of Ginning and Pressing Factories, Spinning and Flour Mills, and Metal Factories of upwards of twenty-one years, desires the responsible situation of Superintending Engineer. Eighteen years devoted to Touring the different factories of India. Best references. Kindly write to Box No. 8954, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R6174

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s s "Muroran Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK. One with knowledge of Building Materials and having experience in a Building Contractor's Office, will be preferred. Salary up to Rs. 130 per month according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to the Costs Superintendent, Engineer's Department, Bombay Improvement Trust, Matunga.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON.
M.Inst.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office, near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay (No. 19),
18th January, 1923. C15459

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the shareholders of the Bank that on the Scrutinisers' report on the poll demanded in the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the 18th January 23, the Chairman declared that the resolution moved from the chair (as already published) is unanimously passed, no vote having been registered against the same. The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the chair.

By order of the Board,
BISHESHWERNATH BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

62-63, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 18-1-23. C15453

PRIZE VESSELS

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd. Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly ("Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
RHEINFELS	5512	3529	1905	Can be inspected at Avonmouth from 15th Jaunary onwards

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRESS FACTORY FOR SALE

OFFERS are invited for the sale by Private Treaty of a valuable Press Factory, situated at Khamgaon, Berar. The Factory is in complete working order.

For full particulars apply to, Box No. 8955 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 15455

NOTICE.

CLIENTS ARE REQUESTED to take away before the 1st of February, 1923, OLD RECORDS in matters disposed of before the 31st of December, 1920 otherwise the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 12th January, 1923.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Solicitors,
C15412 1st Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

A competent First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER to work in a Spinning and Weaving Mills in the United Provinces. The applications stating age, caste, qualifications and salary expected, etc. to be sent to "X" care of the "Bombay Caronicle." 15467.
C

FOR SALE.

THE DAK BUNGALOW at Taragarh Hill (Ajmer) will be put up to Public Auction at the "Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra" at Ajmer from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the 17th to the 23rd February, 1923, inclusive.

The highest bidder will have to make a deposit of 25 per cent. of his bid at once and the balance within a fortnight of the demand.

The sale will be subject to confirmation by the District Board.

C. C. WATSON, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
District Magistrate
and Chairman District Board,
Ajmer-Merwara. 15471

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

WATER WORKS EXTENSIONS.

TWO TEMPORARY OVERSEERS are required upon the above work for a period of about 2 years each on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 plus Rs. 30 Conveyance allowance. Applicants should hold an Overseer's certificate from a recognized Engineering College and have had atleast six years' experience on important constructional work. They must be thoroughly competent in the use of the theodolite and level and be conversant with the Public Works Department system of measurements and works certificatts. Application in candidates own handwriting with copies of testimonials to be submitted to undersigned not later than the 24th January 1923.

Municipal Office,
Karachi, 16th January, 1923.
(Sd.) D BARRINGTON BROW.
Acting Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
C15465.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

Including the Holkar State and Scindia Neemuch State Railways.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Lower Parel, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1923, for the supply of 3250 tons of the best Gujarat Castor seed to the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati.

Tenderers will haye to lodge a deposit of Rs. 5,000 as Earnest money with the Treasurer, Broad-gauge System, Church-Gate, Bombay, and enclose his receipt with the tender. Otherwise his tender will not be considered.

Forms of tender can be had from the office of the undersigned at Rs. 2 each.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. MARRYAT,
Ag. Loco. & Carr. Supdt.
Parel Works,
January, 22 1923.
TA C15466.

TENDER.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Assistant Director of S. & T. Bombay District, Bombay Castle, behind the Town Hall, Bombay upto 12 noon on 1st February 1923 fer the supply of Hired Transport (by Mechanical Transport) at Bombay and Deolali for the period 1-4-23 to 31-3-1924. Form of tender containing Schedule may be obtained from the above officer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender nor to assign any reason for non acceptance.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received upto 12 o'clock noon on the 1st of February, 1923, at the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga for the following work:

"Excavating surplus earth from Mazgaon Scheme 50 and dumping it on a plot in Love Lane and levelling it".

Further details can be had on application to the Sub-Engineer in Charge Scheme 50 at Mazgaon.

Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the "Trust Engineer" and marked on the outside "Tender for Work at Mazgaon."

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office, near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay (19).
17th January, 1923.
TA C15451

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1823 OF 1921.

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA and Others. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
IBRAHIM KHAN VALAD KARIMKHAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1921, the following immoveable property known as "Ebrahim Khan's Hotel" will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of February, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises known as Albert Victor Hotel with their appurtenances, situate at Matheran in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Colaba, containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty two Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 54A in a certain map of Plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colaba.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1922.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner. 15463

RE: ESTATE OF PREMJI OOMERSY DECEASED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of PREMJI OOMERSY, late a Merchant of Bombay Bhatta Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 6th day of April 1922, and administration of whose property and credits concerning his will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 16th day of January 1923 to Mr. Parmanand Jadavji Modi of Bombay Kapol Bania Hindu inhabitant one of the executors in the said Will named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned solicitors for the said executor on or before the 28th day of February 1923 at the undermentioned address after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall have had notice and the said executor will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof be distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not have had notice.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1923.
PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executor.
Mr. Parmanand Jadavji Modi.
Mercantile Bank Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. C. 15462.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT AT BOMBAY.

ABDULLA SULLEMAN AND SONS ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
KARIMBAI, widow of Salemahomed Dosai and (2) ALLI MAHOMED SALE MAHOMED, heirs and legal representatives of Saleh Mahomed Dosal. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 10th day of January, 1922, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants abovenamed do pay to the plaintiffs abovenamed the sum of Rs. 590-7-3 for debt and Rs 62-11-0 for costs making together Rs. 653-2-3.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 16th day of September 1922, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say,

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Memonwada Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 4/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2410 and Street Nos. 9-11 and which premises are bounded as follows:—

On the North by the said Memonwada Road.
On the South by the Sweepers passage.
On the East by the Property of Allarakhia Patel.
On the West by tht property of Syed Alli.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February 1923 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right title and interest of the said Defendants Karimbai, widow of Saleh Mahomed Dosal, and (2) Ali Mahomed Saleh Mahomed, heirs and legal representatives of Saleh Mahomed Dosal, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchases money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the 15th day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1923.
TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. C15461

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GHEEKATA IN AHMEDABAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for Messrs. Breul & Co., the holders of a charge given to them under a consent decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the 15th day of July, 1922, in Suit No. 1242 of 1919 (Messrs. Breul & Co. vs Bai Bapi widow Manibhai Jesingbhai, Ajitsing Manibhai and Chandrasing Manibhai) and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their premises at 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 31st January, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the respective right title and interest of Bai Bapi widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and of Ajitsing Manibhai in the undermentioned immovable property on account and risk of the said Bai Bapi widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and Ajitsing Manibhai.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by an admeasurement four thousand (4000) square yds., or thereabouts, situate at Ghee Kanta Ahmedabad Taluka, Ahmedabad Peta Tukri North Daskaroi Taluka Tukri Ahmedabad and known as Seth Jesingbhai Hathising's Wadi, together with four big houses and other small structures and registered in the books of the Collector under "G" Tika Number 6, Survey No. 181 and bearing Municipal Nos. 2397, 2384 2410, 2411, 2412 and 2413 and bounded as follows:—on the North partly by the property of Saheshing Manibhai and partly by a passage leading to the said Wadi on the South partly by the property of Maganbhai Hathising and partly by a building belonging to the Punjrapole, on the West by the Public Road and on the East by other building belonging to the Punjarapole.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for Messrs. Breul & Co., at their office at 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BAGS EGYPTIAN FINE GRAIN LOAF SUGAR.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sheriff Hassan, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Ralli Brother's Thana Street Private Bond, the following:—

200 Bags Egyptian Fine Grain Loaf Sugar containing 36 loaves of 1.50 kilos each.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 BALES OF AMRAOTI COTTON.

By order of the Insurance Co., concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, o Cotton Green, at G. I. P. Rly. Goods Yard, the following:—

56 bales of Amraoti Cotton (slightly damaged by fire and water.)

N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES BLACK AND COLOURED COTTON COATINGS.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Callianji Hirachand Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 29th January 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

5 cases Black Striped Cotton Coatings case Nos. 38-42, 43-44 inches. 40-5 yds., 30 pieces a case.

5 Cases Coloured Striped Cotton Coatings Case Nos. 43-47 43-44 ins. 40-5 yds., 30 pieces a case.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay 22nd January 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PHONOGRAPHS OF BEST GERMAN MAKE.

By order of the party concerned and on account and at the risk of the Insurance Co., concerned, Messrs GANDHI & CO. will sell by Public Auction this day, MONDAY the 22nd January 1923 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort.

5 Phonographs of German make.

A deposit of 25 per cen will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT WARDEN ROAD, MAHALAXMI FACING THE SEA.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 682 of 1922.

Advocate General of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Jiwan Ramchandra and others....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Daru Attorneys for the Defendants No. 2 and 3 and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree herein dated the 8th August 1922 Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 24th January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises, the following property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Warden Road Mahalaxmi outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-District of Bombay fronting towards the north of the said Warden Road containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty six square yards or thereabouts bearing new survey No. 7892 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3557 and Street No. 28 bounded on or towards the East by the property of Balaji Krishnoji on or towards the west by the well belonging to the late Dhakji Dadaji and beyond that by a passage on or towards the north by a public passage and on or towards the south by the compound wall of late Dhakji Dadaji and beyond that by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs Thakordas and Daru at their office at No. 40-42 Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd January 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of January, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Roosevelt" House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables, arm & without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiter, electric table lamps and fans, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, table ornaments brass ornaments, rich carpets, one sweet tone cottage piano by Rose one pianola with records, one set history of the world, one gramophone with records, one large aviary roll top writing table, office chair, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, one perambulator, ice box, reclining sofas, bentwood chairs, hat stands, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Pat, Stewart, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Pallanji Rawasji Kavarana and by virtue of the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of second mortgage dated the 24th day of April, 1922, and made between Mr. Ahmed Abdoola Sattar of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the said Mr Ahmed Abdoola Sattar the following:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece of Mahim Pension and Tax Varhland or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim containing by admeasurement 3221 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 85 New No. 5625 Olde Survey No. 1/122 and New Survey No. 2/1531 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Rew. E. F. Hartwan, on or towards the North by the Mahim Bazar Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Bhow Pandurang and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4777 (2) and 4778 and Street Nos. 190A. 197.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land of the Pension, and Tax Tenure situate at Manmala Tank Road containing by admeasurement 627 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under New No. 3432 New Survey No. 1/1389 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and South by the property of Dhondu Bhikaji Barary, on or towards the North by a foospath and on or towards the West by a public passage and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4037, and 4038 and Street Nos. 398 and 399.

THIRDLY—All that piece of Pension and Taxland together with the shed and cocoanut and other trees standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road containing by admeasurement 3071 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 85 New No. 3687, Old Survey No. 122 and New Survey No. 1/1531 which shed standing thereon is assessed by the municipality under G Ward No. 4776 and 4777 (1) and Street Nos. 105 and 106.

FOURTHLY—All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the shed and cocoanut and other trees standing thereon situate at Mahim Bazar Road at Mahim containing by admeasurement 1092 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collecor of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 154-156-157 New Nos. A/3756, 3770, and 3771 Old Survey No. 121 and New Survey No. A/1530 and assessed by the municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4781 (2) and Street No. 110A and which pieces of land are amalgamated into one plot and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the mortgagor, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by Mahim Bazar Cross Road, under or towards the South by the property of Sundrabai wife of Moreshwar Balkrishna.

FIFTHLY—All that piece of Pension and Tax land called Taresluvar part situate at Mahim lying and being on the West side of B. B. and C. I. Railway in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4494 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revnue under Old No. 206 New No. 3878 Old Survey No. 144 New Survey No. 1/166 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5578, 5579, and Street No. 55 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Main on or towards the West by the land of Mahomedally bin Yunu Miya Coor on or towards the North by a public passage crossing the B. B. and C. I. Railway and on or towards the South by the land bearing New Survey No. 165.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor, at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand Devidas, Attorneys for Keshavji Hirji and others the surviving mortgagees and in pursuant to the power of sale granted under an Indenture of mortgage D/. 13 February, 1923, between Arsey Dowat (since deceased) and others of the one part and Keshavji Hirji and others of the second part, and on account and risk of the surviving mortgagees Raja Arsey and others. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1923 4-30 p.m. (S.T), sell by Public Auction at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land or ground togethtr with the messuage tenement or dwelling House standing thereon situate lying and being at Northbrook Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 146 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2649 New No. 9682 Old Survey No. 181 and new Survey No. 5611 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Ismail Johan Mahomed on or towards the south by the house of Beebeebai on or towards the East by sweepers passage on or towards the West by Northbrook Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7736 Street Nos. 217-219.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th January, 1923.

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AMUSEMENTS

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Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd.

TWO NIGHTS OF MYSTICISM!

NEXT WED. 24th Jan. at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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ILLUSIONIST AND CLAIRVOYANT

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER

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First Dancer of the Imperial Theatre, Moscow

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To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

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IN

"The Idle Class"

2 OF HIM
HIM AND HIMSELF

A Riot from the first tee to the time they undress him with a can-opener.

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Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re 1 only 3 years' reading Rs 2. Send time and date of birth or time writing the letter.

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HERBERT RAWLINSON

Supported by Virginia Valli and a notable Cast.

A Smashing Melodrama of Mystery, Romance and Thrills from the famous Novel by

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A Black Bag full of mystery as to what it contains—a bag which many persons want to get from different motives—but all the furore and dashing ends in—well see it in many amusing scenes in

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The Programme includes the International and a 2-Reel Century Comedy "SOME CLASS" featuring

BROWNIE THE DOG.

TO-DAY at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)

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4th installment

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also

PATHE PICTORIAL &

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PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

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(Founded by Late

Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)

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ON

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Proprietors

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LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY

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the picture-gorgeous

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OR

RAJASOOYA YAGNA

by

HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM Co.

NEXT WEEK

WAMAN-AVTAR

New production of

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Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda.

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ON

Wednesday 24th Jan. (p.m. 8-30 night)

SWAYMVAR.

Saturday 27th Jan. 1923 (p.m. 8-30 Night)

MANAPAMAN.

Sunday 28th Jan. 1923 (p.m. 3 Noon.)

EKACCHPYALA.

Manager.

CAUSE LIST.

MONDAY, 22ND JANUARY 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR DIRECTIONS.

76-21-393-13—Hiralal Th. and Co, Elias Haji Ahmed v The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Seth, Dharamsey D and Co.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

115-22—726-16—Edgelow G W and Co., Mahomedalli Adamji Peerbhoy and others v. N. H Moss and others, Payne and Co. Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 49.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

S. C. Co. 1107-18045-19—Payne and Co., Kesharlal Nagindas v Bhakhandas Govindji and others, Madhovji and Co.

2935-20—Khandwala L and M., Ganmaji Nallaji and Co. v Vinayak Moroba, Jehangir M. and S.

1186-17.—Wadia G and Co., Husseinbhoy Mulla Abdeali Saik v J Padamraj, Madhowji and Co.

2483-22—Malvi M R and Co., The Parsi Imperial Natak Co and another v. Himat Kalu and others, Diksit M. and and Co.

For Confirmation of Commer's Report.

3404-21—Kanga and S. Dawood Moti v Damji Khimji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co. Gangaram Assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and ors. Mehta L and Co.

2751-20—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Mathurdas Bakshi v Mootaji Soomerchand, Khandwalla and Co.

694-19—Vachha and Co, Shambaji Dhanaji Varab v Shantabai widow and another, Manilal and K.

3120-20—M B Chothia and Co, Tribhowandas Chhaganlal v Chimanlal Bhogilal and another, Amin and D.

1774-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Bhagwandas Kanguram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3426-20—M B Chothia and Co, Poonjiram Amichand v Jethabhai Valji, Mehta L and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

4923-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Ranglal Sheksari v Purshotamdas Nathooram and Co., N C Dalal and Co.

4952-22—Little and Co., The P and O Banking Corporation Ltd v Phirozsha Burjorji and another, Merwanji K and Co.

4954-22.—Purnanand Cl. and J., Keshawji Pallonji Amstri v Manilal Ratanchand, N C Dalal and Co.

4970-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Chimanlal Purshotam, Purnanand Cl. and J.

2712-22—Mulla and M, Chimanram Motilal v. Mutanchand Badrinarayan, Madhowji and Co.

5021-22—Purnanand Cl. and J, Chotalal Maganlal Kothari v Manilal Ratanchand, N C Dalal and Co.

5030-22—Purnanand Cl. and J. Popatlal Amarchand v Manilal Ratanchand, N C Dalal and Co.

5102-22—Matubhai J and M, Dady Jehangir Billimoria v Ardeshir Namdar Irani, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5098-22—Captain and V, Shamabai v Esmailji Mulla Valibhai, Payne and Co.

5120-22—Jhavery and Co., Ruttonbai widow v. Vallabhdas Raghavji, Muljl Th. and Co.

5082-22—Little and Co., Cox and Co. v Vrajlal Pranjiwandas and Co. Khandwalla and Ch.

BEFORE THE HIN. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

4934-22—Jamsetji R and D Akbarali Mulla Rasuji, Taherbhoy Firdahussein and others, Patell and B.

SHORT CAUSE.

3476-22—Kanga and S, Shivji Ralansy v Haji Ismail Haroon, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

5119-22—Merwanji K and Co, Rustom Sorabji Pawwalla and anr. Theodre Apostolo Vafiadis and anr. Judah and S.

5151-22—Jehangir M and S, Manilal Chunilal and anr. Haji Sansuleman and others

5182-22—Shamrao M and H, Laxmibai, Gunda Babu and others.

5216-22—Merza and M, Khajijabai, widow Valiji Tajbhoy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

3629-22—Malvi M K and Co, Nandgisore Haridas, Kuka Dosabhai Hirachand, and anr. Ramanll nd Co, Ardeshir H D Co,

4976-22—Sabnis G and S, Maneckji Hormusji Mody v Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

3229-22—Khandwalla and Ch. Chunnalal Premchand v Maquiram Dasmal and others Amarchand and M, Purnanand and Cl.

4884-21—Wadia G and Co, Navroji Rustomji Wadia v Abdul Ajij Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

1330-22—Wadia G and Co, Coverji Pitamber and Co, Kasturchand Jaychand, Shah and Ch.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Coverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

499-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nasur Abdulla Dhanani v Yusf Gulamhussain Allana and ors, Payne and Co.

1402-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Hasin Haji Tyeb v Sucoki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1819-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Bhoji and anr v Samalbhai Mathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

214-22—Judah and S, Jacob Shaone Shasheha v Amir Ahmed, Payne and Co.

886-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

314-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Lalchand, Mulji and Th.

2042-21—N C Dalal and Co, Gosuldas Ramda, v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

3619-22—Mantri and Co. Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3184-21—Mulla and M Lalchand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissonlal Bansilal Bhikhraj Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji R and D, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

3219-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohasinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaichanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

3081-22—Payne and Co, Abdul Rahimt Jaffer Allarakhia v Isaak Haji Sulleman Papa, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1644-22—Manilal and K, Savitribai widow v. Sadashiv Krishna Pendse and others, Judah and S.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE.

5238-21—Smetham B and L, Sorabji P Gandy and Sons, Currimbhai Jafferbhoy and Co. and another, Khunderao L and M., Judah and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

131-21—Daphtary P and D, Thakorelal Pranjiwandas v Chhotubhai Gulabbhai Desai and another, Manilal and K.

133-21—Unwalla P and P, Divanchand Hiralal v Mahomed Ibrahim Bin Gulam Husein, Tyabji D and Co.

134-21—Shroff and V, Ganpatrai Kedarnath v Juggonath Krishnalal, Malvi M R & Co.

136-21—Shroff and V, Parashram Pandurang Mahajan and another v Linganna Sayanna, Malvi M R & Co.

156-21—Surveyor and Co, Mahomed Habib v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

3312-20—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau v Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

161-21—In Person—Sakarchand Dhullaji and Co, The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Co Ltd v Matubhai J and M.

3628-19—Daphtary P and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Haji Noormahomed Ooseman and Co, Matubhai J and M.

3278-19—Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb, Mahomed Hussein Mahomed Jaffer Loomgekar v Captain and V.

3380-19—Daphtary P and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Malik Yoof Abdulrehman Thkar, Captain and V.

3673-19—Payne and Co, Kaikusru Sorabji v Dhanjishaw Manechji Rundetra, Ardeshir H D and Co.

910-21—Unwalla P and P, Merwanji Ardeshir Irani v Daulathai widow and others, Rustomji and G, Mulla and M, and In Person.

1765-21—Shroc and V, Fatmabai widow and others v Mahomed Ebrahim Haji Peermahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3064-19—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Fazalbhai Habibulla and others, Edgelow G W & Co.

2431-22—N C Dalal and Co, Bhagwandas Tribhowandas v Popatlal Naran, Amin and D.

3045-20—Craigie B and C, Tricumdas Madhowji v Jugjivan Gokuldas, Jamsetji R and D.

2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Wadilal Purabotam v Chandulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

3347-20—Motichand and D, E K Shrinivasrao v Siddamsetty Mullaih, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3561-22—N C Dalal and Co V C Shroff Abdul Hussein Esoofali and others Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1118-19—Amin and D Bhogilal Amritlal Hoosainbai widow Jehangir M and S.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3783-22—Mantri and Co., Salemahomed Hassum v Karmali Kasam and others, Mulji Th. and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2506-22—Mulla and M, W H Pullan and Co. v Co. v L L Telly and Co., Dallas and Co.

3238-22—N C Dalal and Co., Narsidas Nathubhay Vora v Rahimtoola Alibhai.

4896-22—Malvi M A and Co., Chunharmal Mahasingh v Sunderwagh Suri and another Bhaishanker K and G.

5076-22—Mulla and M, S C Khambatta and Co. v Ratanay Deokaran, Ferreira and V.

5096-22—Tyabji D and Co., Vithaldas Bhawandas v Jusub Haji Ahmed, Edgelow G W and Co.

5986-22—N. C Dalal and Co, N Bucher and Co. v Jiwanlal Keshavlal, Mulji Th. and Co.

3373-22—Chitnis and K, Vallabhdas Ranchoddas v Shivnarayan Dulichand, Mulla and M.

4481-22—N C Dalal and Co., Wyndham Lloyd and Co. Ltd. v Madhavan Steam Light Tramway Co. Ltd., Edgelow G. W. and Co..

3577-22—Craigie B and C., Ranchoddas Purushotam and Co. v Gulam Hussein Mithwani, Purshotamrai and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4025-22—Khambatta and Co.—Vanchand Lalchand v Heemathai Keshavram and others, Mulji Th. and Co., Khambatta and Co.

2523-20—Wadia G and Co, H D Sassoon and Co. v Sha Fulchand Premji, Mulla and M.

3958-22—Manekbhai H M and Co., Rahan Aman v Jenabai widow and others Forbes and Co.

4774-21—Mulla and M., Chhaganlal Bhikhabhai v Sarafalli Esmailji Bhagat, Payne and Co.

4375-21—Mulla and M., Vananalidas Bhikhabhai v Sarafalli Esmailji Bhagat and and another, Payne and Co., Pandia and Co.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G., C Framji and Co. v Noormahomed Hussein and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

3591-23—Crawford B and Co., The Allahabad Bank Ltd. v James Kieth Fisher and v Payne and Co., Craigie B and C.

2554-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sundernar Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dabholker and Co.

2143-20—Dallas and Co., Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Kesrimal and another, Payne and Co.

2149-20—Dallas and Co., Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co., Chunilal Balmukundas v Bomanji Cooverji and others, Mantri and Co.

3775-22—Jamsedji R and D., Prakashchand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and another, Amin and D., Jamshedji R. and D.

COMMERCIAL.

ABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	1,000
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

Mid. Americans Spot Good business ..		16.30
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels ..	..	18·25
New York, 11 a.m.	March ..	28 08
(As known in Liverpool at—	May ..	28·31
closing time.) ..	July ..	28·00
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar. ..	27.59
	July ..	27.56

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	15.68
February	15.52
March	15.42
April	15.30
May	15.21
June	15.08
July	14.96
Aug.	14.73
Sept.	14.46
Oct.	14.13
Nov.	13.95
Dec.	13.82

Tone :—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Jan. 19.

M. G. Bengal	Good ..	8·90
" "	Fully Good	9.30
" "	Fine ..	9.70
No. 1 Oomra,	Good ..	10·95
" "	Fully Good	11.35
" "	Fine ..	11.75
M. G. Broach	Good ..	12.95
" "	Fully Good	13.35
" "	Fine ..	13.75
M. G. Scinde	Good ..	8.80
" "	Fully Good	9.20
" "	Fine ..	9.90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 19,

Months.	To-days Prices
Jan.	15·73
Feb.	..
Mar.	15 58
April	..
May	15 38
June	..
July	15·12
Aug.	..
Sept.	14.30
Oct.	..
Nov.	..
Dec.	14·13
EGYPTIANS :—	
March	18·10
May	18 35
July	18 50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Months	To-day's prices.
January	17·40
February	17·55
March	17·65
April	17.80
May	17·90
June	18.00
July	18.05
August	18·15
September	18·20
October	18·25
November	18·30

Manchester Market—large demand continues—Fair cloth sales.

Yarn dearer—vib irregular.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		16,000
" Exports to Great Britain		30,000
" " to Continent ..		12,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	27.90+62
" " "	March	28.05+50
" " "	May	28.28+56
" " "	July	27.96+55
Spot Cotton at New York	..	28.15+55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	27·63+35
Futures at New Orleans	March ..	27,64+54
" " "	May ..	27.68+52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign ..		65 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 19.

Futures at New York	Jan.	28.05+15
	Mar.	28.20+15
	May	28.40+12
	July	28.15+17

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Jan.	15.68+11
	Mar.	15.42+10
	May	15.21+ 9
	July	14.96+ 9

London, Jan. 19.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/4 Steady.
Bar Gold £4-9-6 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 3/7/8 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 19.

Rates 3 per cent	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/8
" " 2 months hence ..	31
" " China selling steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rates ..	£3
3 per cent since 17th July 1922,	
Interest day to day loans	7/8
" " 7 day Market loans ..	1 3/8
Bullion Shipments	£903,193

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

JANUARY 20.

A further advance of 12 points in New York futures and 11 points in Liverpool has been reported to-day. The position of the American market is distinctly very strong. We still believe in higher prices, but think market may react after the recent rapid advance. The strength of the American markets has frightened the Bears here and there has been considerable short covering. Our opinion of the market remains unchanged and we look for still higher prices later on in the season, but after the recent sharp advance a slight setback now would not be out of place.

In spite of the small advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 522½ for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening on selling by Offices the market declined to Rs. 520½. Today being Cutcha Candy settlement day Marwari jobbers sold freely and the prices eased to Rs. 516¼ which rate ruled at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 514¼. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 513 and closed at Rs. 511¼. Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 482. After going down by a rupee the market advanced to Rs. 484 on buying by Offices. On general selling the prices gave way to Rs. 478 at 4 p.m. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 461 and eased to Rs. 457½ on selling by Japan and Commission Houses. F. G. M. G. Bengal January was Rs. 385 whilst March Rs. 383 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the business was very limited. About 400 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

We have received the following cables dated the 19th instant from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool,

(1) 9-55 a.m.—So far practically no killing frost South; rains have not been sufficient West.

(2) 1-40 p.m.—Market ignored serious political situation which no signs of improving, owing to continuance of strong statistical position, and better Manchester reports. We continue to expect higher markets but think advance has been too rapid and market may react sharply; therefore advise profit taking on purchases, but do not think well of selling short.

(3) 4-55 p.m.—After recent advance some reaction may be in order but have a favourable opinion of market owing to better Manchester reports good business booked, large exports America and strong statistical position. Our American reports are business generally very satisfactory. Advise buying on any break or when political news more favourable.

(4) 8-55 p.m.—Considerable long liquidation.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS, (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 20th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April-May ..		511 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..		378
F. G. Bengal ..	March ..		374
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan ..		472
" "	March ..		452

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 20th Jan, 1921.

Cotton	22,104 Bales
Wheat	3 880 Cwt
Linseed	2,621 "
Rape, etc.	1,102 "
Gingellyseed	5,310 "
Poppyseed	701 "
Groundnuts	1,5554 "
Castorseed	2,805 "
Rice	6,524 "
Myrabollams	1,332 "
Cottonseed	23,492 "
Mowraseed	563 "
Gram	Nil "
Juwar	Nil "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	3,482 "
Coal	917 Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 20th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	50 0 0	7 10 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	51 0 0	7 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	69 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	66 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed Black	63 0 0	12 12 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 2 0
Barley	32 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	57 0 0	11 8 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready	Delivery 36 0 0	5 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 8 3	
Linseed May	12 8 6	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1923.

	Markets Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/4
Bank Demand	1-4 9/32
Doe Acceptance 3m /s	1-4 7/16
Fes Demand	460
American Dollars	320
Honkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	231
Japan	154
Singapore	174

Market Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 21.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	..
Standard per lb.	1 9 6
Century per lb.	1 9 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 9 6
Pearl	1 9 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 10 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 11 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	..
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 11 0
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 11 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	..
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb, ...	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 8lbs Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finley per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 0 0
Check 5 1-2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece..	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	..
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	..
E. D. Racheal	7 10 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 25-11-0.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 25-2-6..
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 24-15-6.
Bars Silver ready—Rs. 81-14-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—Rs. 81-7-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 79-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 7/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/4.
On London—Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 17/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 7/16.
Bank's buying D D. 1/4 15/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Firm each, Quiet forward.
On Paris—Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 460.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 490.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 480.
On Japan—Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 154.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 149¼.
On Hongkong—Banb's selling D. D. Rs. 170.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 231.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 174.
On New York—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 320.
London Gold ready—sh. 89-6.
London Silver ready—d. 31-14.
London Silver forward—d. 31.
Tone of silver—Quiet. Steady, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange :—dol. 4.66-5/8.
French Exchange :—Frcs. 70.60.
Swiss Exchange :—Frcs. 24.90.
Belgium Exchange :—Frcs. 77.10.
Italian Exchange :—Lires. 97.50.
German Exchange :—Mrks. 92000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent. War Loan—Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan—Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan—Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 99/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932—Rs. 99/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1035—Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930—Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49—Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.

SHARES.

After a sharp rise market closed quiet due to profit taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2400, Bombay Cotton 855 xd., Bombay Dyeing 1352/8, Century 660, Cent. India 325 Oxd., Colaba Land 1935, Crescent 413/12, Ed. Sassoon 405, Fazulbhoy 1125, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 590, Kasturchand 480, Kohinoor 1875, New Great 630, New City 515, Pearls 880, Phoenix 815, Shapurji 217/8, Sholapur 14500, Swan 915, Swadeshi 3320, Simplex 532/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 410, By. Burma 472/8, By. Burma N. I. 140, By. Tramway 108/12, By. Steam 172/8, Bundi Cement 26, Ind. Cement 205, Katni Ord. 200, Katni Defd. 930, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Ord. 62/8, Tata Defd. 205, Tata Hydro 720, Tata Oil 40, Scindia Steam 10/12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 20.

S S Nourel Baher, Kesa, Alleppey.
S S Hangaria, Cosovich, Triest.
S S Versova, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Bharata, Kempple, Rangoon.
S S Muroran Maru, Wakamh, Osaka.

Jan. 21.

DEPARTURE.

S S Nile, Aden, Calcutta.
S S Aungban, Taylor, Abadan.
S S Kura Lee, Mahomehra.
S S Chupra, Fysh, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Dogra for Java.

S S Hangaria :—The L T Company's steamer Hangaria 4201 tons Captain M. Casovich arrived in harbour on Saturday from Triest with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Versova :—The B I S N Company's steamer Versova 1956 tons, Captain Fitzherbert arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bhrata :—The steamer Bharata 1956 tons, Captain W A Kempplo arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Muroran Maru :—The N Y K Company's steamer Muroran Maru 3251 tons Captain Y Wakanah arrived in harbour on Saturday from Osaka with a general cargo.

S S Nile :—The Y Brother's steamer Nile 5260 tons Captain M C Adam sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Aungban :—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Aunglan 3506 tons Captain T Taylor sailed yesterday from harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

S S Kura :—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Kura, 1521 tons, Captain F S Lee sailed yesterday from harbour for Mehmerah with a general cargo.

S S Chupra :—The B I S N Company's steamer Chupra 3962 tons, Captain R P Fish sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
5 Carara 3889, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
7 Transtenfels, 3923, Hamburg, N F. Graham and Co.
8 Sicilia, 4188 Shanghai, 24/1 M M & Co.
16 Karagala 3647 Africa 24/1, M M & Co.
11 Kamakura Maru, 3644, 25/1 N Y Kaisha.
12 Scindia, 3247, Liverpool, 19/1 Graham & Co.
13 Anglo Colombian 533 Dunkirk 1/2, T M & Co.
15 Mantua, 5889 London, 20/1, M M & Co.
17 Victor 2268 Hull, N.F., Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Nizam 3334 Calcutta. 19/1, T M and Co.
Vita 1955, Busreh, 22/1, M M Co.
16 Farignana 2284. Genoa, 31/1 M Italiana.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Saikoh Maru 3104, Kobe 20/1, Y R Kaisha.
D & E Burma Maru 2822, Japan, 24/1, O S Kaisha.
F Alipore, 3341, Japan, 26/1 M M & Co.
G Jalatarang, 1463, N. F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
H Warora, 1336, Busreh, N.F., M M Co.
N Alness, 2235, Dunkirk, N.F., Scindia S N Co.
C & R Barala 1899, Basra 25/1, M M & Co.
6 Quilca 4942 Japan 31-1, Graham & Co.
1 Massilia 3251 L5pool, 3/2 Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hnd due about 26th January, Agent P and O Co.
Khyber due about 2nd February P & O Co.
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March , P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula about 27th January) Agent B I
Mundra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Pruth (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 11th February Agent Graham Co.
Clan Macnab due about 22nd January, Agent J F Co.
Trafford Hall due about 23rd January, Agent K N Co.
Melford Hall due about 2nd February Agent K N Co.
Clan Maldoch due about 15th February, Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackeller (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy (not fixed) Agent, F J Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 8h February Agent Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbine due about 20th January, Agent J. F. Co.
City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.,
Aristo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Gutenfels due about 24th January, Agent Graham Co.
Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM ROTEHDAM.

Meerkerk due about 20th January, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due abouf 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria due about 20th January, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Sirena due about 28th Jan., Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Westminster. 23rd January, Agent Graham Co.
City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.
Eastern Knight (not fixed) Agent Volkert Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Muroran Maru due about 20th January, Agent N Y K.
Ava Maru due about 27th January Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 27th January, Agent O S K.
Saigon Maru due about 30th January, Agent O S K.
Luzon Maru due about 5th Feb., Agent O S K K.
Salibis Maru due about 12th February,

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.
Nagpore due about 3rd Feb., Agent P & O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera due about 26th January, Agent P and O Co.
Macedonia due 23rd February Agent P & O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Karapara due about 27 January, Agent B I S N Co.
Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Accra (not fixed), Agent D M Khandavani. Agent O. S. K.
Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS

Jan. 20.

S S Malwa for London :—100 cwt fennel seed, A Durst, 100 cwt kang seed, A Durst; 200 cwt. dill seed, A Durst; 200 cwt linseed, A Durst 12100 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 27 cwt sheep skin, Meyer Nissim;

S S Maiwa for Middlesbro :—750 tons manganese ore, The S Syndicate.

S S Chupra for London :—400 cwt dill seed, A Durst.

S S Massilia for Liverpool :—300 cwt dill seed, S Lalji; 116 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 1000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

S S Massillia for Marseilles :—600 cwt rape seed, A Durst; 300 cwt cummin seed, A Durst; 2000 cwt castor seed, Louis Drefus; 4800 cwt. linseed, Rally Bros.; 3400 cwt castoor seed, Rally Bros. 3159 cwt teel seed, Rally Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg :—56 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 220 bales Ind. cotton raw, K H Kayani.

S S Trantenfels for Antwerp :—110 bales Ind. cotton raw, K H Kayani.

S S Brtnfels for Antwerp :—220 bales Fast Ind. cotton raw, A Durst; 275 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co.; 220 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Chinese Prince for Havre :—2000 cwt. linseed, Strans sand Co. 2002 cwt linseed E D Sassoon; 200 cwt rape seed, A Durst; 550 bales Ind. cotton F P. F FCampbell, 7069 cwt. linseed, Rally Bros.

S S Twateson Maru for Barcelona :—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, E. Spinner; 150 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Twateson Maru for Antwerp :—100 tons manganese ore, The C I Mining; 1000 tons, manganese ore, Birla Bros.

S S Anglo Columbian for Dunkirk :—4002 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon.

S S Anglo Columbian for Hull :—200 cwt dill seed, A Durst.

S S Alness for Hull :—150 cwt safflower seed, Louis Drefus. 1500 cwt cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Hungaria for Larnaca :—15 bales cty. grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon.

S S Hungaria for Venice :—310 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales Ind. cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 330 bales Ind. cotton raw, K Visram.

S S Hungaria for Trieste :—110 bales Ind. cotton raw E. Spiner; 220 bales Ind. cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 1316 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai :—1500 bales Ind. cotton raw Y C Trading, 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, M Amersey.

S S Quilca for Kobe :—17 bales uganda raw cotton, Y K Kaisha, 1400 bales Ind cotton raw, G K Kaisha;

S S Quilca for Yokaichi :—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Quilca for Yokohama :—700 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha. 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Kamakara Maru for Kobe :—10 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ali Bros; 50 btles Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Kamakara Maru for Yokohama :—300 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaishi.

S S Andes for Kobe :—550 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha, 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Andes for Osaka :—600 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha. 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Andes Nagasaki :—850 bales, Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Bengal for Kobe :—700 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 800 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Bengal for Osaka :—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 800 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Bengal for Yokohama :—2000 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Saikoh Maru for Kobe :—200 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe :—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Burma Maru for Yokohama :—100 bales bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros. 500 bales Ind cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Moji :—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Cicilia for Hongkong :—70 cwt. shark fins, A A Karim; 37 cwt sharp fins, M Hassan.

IMPORTS.

S S Trantenfels from Hamburg :—Agents Hansa Line of steamers :—49 casks chloride of ammonium, 16 drums chloride of amonioum, 150 cases alum of potash 100 casks kcopper sulphote, 40 cases boric acid, 200 casks chlorate of potash, 264 drums bleaching powder, 195 cases beer, 1785 cases common spirit, 25 cases wine, 130 cases brandy 200 cases common liquors, 100 barrels rosin, 21 cases petrol stoves 14 cases petrol lamps, 14 cases lamps, 421 pkges hurricane lamps; 7 case hurricane lamps, 132 cases alumisium circles, 95 sacks alminium ware, 55 sacksk coloured aluminium ware, 16 cases cotton laces, 40 casts cotton braids, 24 cases combs 188 cases paper, 38 bale new printing paper 15 cases dyes dry, 502 cases dry aniline colour, 262 casks dry aniline colour, 19 cases soap, 25 double cases biscuits, 10 cases playing cards, 48 cases brushes, 281 cases slate pencil 10 cases lead pencil 1100 bags Epsom salt, 25 casskks safety fuse, 123 cases toys.

From Antwerp :—1000 bags sugar, 10 cases bbles aniline colours, 500 casks cement, 15 cases lacks, 25 cases copying books.

From Antwerp :—100 bags sugar, 10 cases paper, 13 bales paper, 50 dogs washers, 105 cases washing blue, 11 cases chocolate, 10 case playing cards; 245 cases dyes dry, 55 drums dyes dry, 30 kegs dyes dry, 150 kegs dyes paste, 597 cases aniline colours, 15 casks aniline colour, 675 barrels dyeing materials; 1036 cases dying materials 133 cases aniline dyes, 40 cases alizarine dye, 170 casks alizarine paste.

S S Nizam from Java. Agents :—Turner Morrison.—From Samarang—6534 bags sugar, 1720 baskets molasses, 131 drums alcohol.

From Pasarcean 1720 bag sugar.

From Sourabaya :—22992 bags sugar.

BURGLARIES IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

A number of daring burglaries are reported to have been committed of late in certain divisions of the city. The most remarkable of these took place on the night of the 17th instant at the residence of Mr. F. J. Richards I. C. S. The burglar broke into the the house and found his way into the room of Mrs. Richrads and finding her asleep began to lay his hands on valuable articles that were handy in the room. A slight noise awoke Mrs. Richards who courageously seized the man. The thief struggled and escaped. Mrs. Richards fell and sprained her ankle. She however pursued the thief, her husband who also roused from sleep by that time joining in the chase, but to no avail.

(Continued from Column 6.)

was said to be a thinking animal and much of the politics of to-day were rather those of the political animal than of the political student. It was very much easy to destroy, to abuse, than to construct. People who barked, abused and bit like animals were in the puppy stage of civilisation, and their politics were puppy politics. Abuse and vilification always reacted. Unless they could govern themselves they could not govern others. They must have Swaraj within themselves, to have Swaraj outside. That was what Mahatma Gandhi wished. They must be watch-dogs in politics, and not deers of those who were puppies in politics.

"DISHONEST IMPOSTORS."

HON. PARANJPYE'S THOUGHTFUL TRIBUTE TO LEADERS.

ETERNAL VERITIES OF PEDDAR ROAD.

Mr. P. Paranjpye, Minister of Education delivered a lecture on "Students and Public Life" before the Moslem Student's Union at Chowpatty on Saturday evening, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presided.

Mr. Paranjpye said that many people had been telling them what students should do, that he might throw some new light on the question. He hoped that they would not take his remarks a miss; all that he wanted was that students should be betfer students. He could not do b ter than place the example of Gokhale before them. Without any advantage of birth or worth Gokhale had reached an unrivalled position in India. It was thought in these days that such a position could be reached by taking to politics, by wearing Khaddar and by abusing opponents. Perhaps, by these means they might reach a momentary popularity, but such a popularity was not worth a moment's purchase.

IGNORANCE OF LEADERS.

He asked how many of those present there at the meeting had read Montagu-Chelmsford, or the Southborough Committee's reports. Before passing remarks on these reforms as disappointing, unsatisfactory and inadequate they must have studied these books but they had not. Before saying that dyarchy was a failure, they should study those questions and then pronounce their opinions. And yet, they took the ready made opinions of newspaper editors and others, who were not much better informed and were often deliberately partial to their own views. That was not the way of making leaders; they had to fit themselves for the task. To be politicians they had to study Greek and Roman history and the rise and fall of European nations; they had also to study Indian history and the rise of Moslems. If they did that then the discussion of current political questions would be more scientific than it was now. Then there was political science, which was necessary for them if they wanted to be leaders. Even their greatest leaders had no idea of what Swaraj was while talking of it. They could not even define it. But Swaraj was self-Government, which must be well balanced so that the structure could not come down and make them wish that the rejected system was better than what they had got. They must have some knowledge of economics, but everybody thought that he had an inherent right to express an opinion on such questions. If they think that their budget did not balance then they must cut down their expenditure. If their industries languish in competition with those of the West then they must have protections. So on, they went. An unintelligent conception of their difficulties lead their leaders to promise Swaraj in one year. The boycott of courts and self-sacrifice on the part of all were said to be necessary items in the attainment of Swaraj. But that was all wrong and based on misconception and could not have been suggested by a man if he had been living in the regions of practical politics. They should not think that everything good originated in the Orient.

IMPOSTOR EXPOSED.

The speaker then mentioned a number of sciences which he thought sorry politician should master before he arrogated to himself the privilege of pronouncing a political opinion, and regretted that he did not know law, so that he had not the advantage of a legally balanced mind. Eccentricity and absurdity in dress was a sufficient cause to win desciples. A demonstration of simplicity in dress, as against *Videsi* dress and a little asceticism were sufficient to make a leader of a man, although he might be entirely ignorant of all public questions, far it be from him to undervalue such men; but he was unwilling to take such a man at his own valuation. He believed in honesty as the best policy in politics and they must not be lead away by the idea that politics and dishonesty were interchangeable terms. He then complained that some years ago he had defected some dishonesty in some executioners while counting votes and when he exposed that fraud, he was asked what had politics to do with morality, by a leader who was now no more. He regretted that many impostors continued to be their leaders even while they were exposed. There was another kind of danger which their present leaders were not prepared to face—unpopularity for the sake of convictions. If going to jail was a step to popularity, many men might be prepared to do so. But when they had to face unpopularity for the sake of their convictions, many men might not be prepared to do so. Real moral courage was not to be expected by simply going to jail. It was only when they had the courage to face unpopularity that they had real courage. He asked them not to care for popularity. A man who was *Deshabundhu* "short time ago had after the publication of a report had become a more *Srijut*; a *Panditji* had become a mere mister. Even Mr. Tilak was called a bureaucrat when he was in England. The speaker asked them to be honest and straight forward in all they did. Consistency and courage of convictions were what was required by the country now. To a man in public life it was necessary to have high ideals, for the prosperity of the country required them. Success in public life meant that a man should do some work for the elevation of his country, which was not in a very high state at present. He considered that public life to be of the butterfly type which was lead by men who had no definite opinion, no definite convictions, and had done nothing but abuse their opponents. He asked them honestly to strive on the direction pointed out by him, so that the country might be proud of them.

SIR NARAYAN'S "PUPPY POLITICS."

The chairman said in these days of democracy every man were considered to be an equal in the eyes of God and man. One man

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

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FURTHER IMMIGRATION: AN INJUSTICE TO INDIANS

PLANTERS' SELFISH CRY FOR CHEAP LABOUR.

Sjt. Benarasidas Chaturvedi writes from Satyagrahaasram under date the 17th instant as follows:—

In view of the fact that the question of resumption of Emigration to Mauritius is coming up very shortly before the Indian Legislature at Delhi, the following statement received from Mauritius is of special importance. In the face of the facts and figures adduced therein, it will be nothing short of an injustice if the big Planters' clamour for cheap labour exploitation should be acceded to by the Legislature, of our own country.

IMMIGRATION OR NO IMMIGRATION

Says the report of the Committee on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and protectorates:—

"It seems to us that indentured immigration has now done its work in this Colony (Mauritius). The population has risen to a density of 559 to the square mile, poverty is increasing, the demand for fresh immigrants has ceased for the last two years, and it does not appear likely that further artificial additions to the population would be to the real advantage of the Colony or of the immigrants:

This was written in 1910. Now let us see how the conditions have changed from that date and try to establish whether a renewal of immigration is necessary or not in this colony.

The Indian population about that year, in 1911, was 257,697 and the total acreage in cane plantation 133,238. The big estate owners had no need of further immigrants, and even turned away many of these they had on hand. These poor remnants eventually had to develop the barren portion of the island in order to obtain a bare pittance for their living.

The labourers were during that year in such a state of poverty that instances of these living skeletons dying from starvation were reported in the papers. A man could hardly earn Rs. .50 a day, and a woman about Rs. .30.

Things continued in this state when the war broke out in 1914, when the price of sugar rose and many abdoned cane plantations were renewed, and new fields cleared The hungry Indian labourers were ready for the occasion, and soon trees were felled and the hundreds of hitherto waste lands turned into luxurient fields of canes.

All during the war, from the year 1914 to the year 1918, sugar fetched a good price, and the planters earned large profits which they never thought of sharing with these who toiled for them. I will here prove the shame of such Capitalism. A planter with the cheap Indian labour at his command, spent at most Rs. 100 per acre to produce in the minimum 15 tons of canes. The prices of sugar varied between 15 and 18 Rs., which is equivalent to about 17 to 20 Rs., per ton of canes reckoned at 70 lbs. of sugar per 1000 of canes.

Therefore 15 tons at 15 Rs. makes 225. Taking from this the total cost of production which is Rs. 100, there remains the enormous profit of Rs. 125, per acre which is 125 per cent.

ENORMOUS PROFITS.

With such enormous profits year afer year lordly mansions sprang up by the side of our extinct Mauritius volcane—comparable in their extent and splendour only to those of olden Pempeii, while the miserable Indian soldiers of industry had to remain content with their hovels in the unhealthiest spots of the island.

In 1919 the price of canes rose to Rs. 35 per ton, and in 1920, 90 per cent of the total sugar produced in the colony was sold at 90c. per cwt., which brought the price of canes to about 65 to 70 Rs. per ton.

In those two years very big profits were realized by the estates. The owners gave large sums of money to the managers and overseers in the shape of bonus. One manager drew Rs 25,000 as bonus, another Rs. 60,000. The dividends paid to societies were unthinkable. One company declared a dividend of 200 per cent with a large surplus kept as Reserve Fund.

The engaged labourer got Rs. 8, some Rs. 24. As for the freed labourer he was not given a cent.

Many of the Indian small planters were robbed by unscrupulous mill owners who paid them only Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in 1919 and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 in 1920 for a ton of canes. One estate in Black River district gave to its tenants, the Indian small planters, about Rs. 10 per ton.

Such acts of dishonesty were prevalent from the very out-set of the introduction of coolies into this colony.

Says the Report of the Mauritius Royal Commission, 1909:—"The Indian labourer is such a steady worker and so disinterested a working machine for the welfare of his employer that in 1892 when the colony was greatly affected by a cyclone, the engaged coolie agreed to work for rations only with no pay."

How far this is to be credited we do not know. We are rather inclined to believe that these ignorant people were deceived and made to relinquish their wages. And why should it be otherwise. Were they not the slaves of whom we know so much?

In 1921, therefore, the exasperated labourers who had worked to fill the pockets of their employers, when their own stomach was empty, thought of a means of seeking redress.

For this purpose they formed small unorganised associations and claimed high wages for their labour. A man would not work for less than Rs. 3 or Rs. 4, and a woman not less than 1 to 2 rupees. Was this not legitimate after what has been explained above? Was there any other way for these workers to get a share in the big profits realized in 1919, and 1920? This was the only way, and there was no getting out of it. the small planters and big planters had to pay.

THE CRASH.

But there came the crash. In 1921 the price of sugar fell from Rs. 87 to Rs. 12 per 100 lbs. A great many estates incurred heavy losses, and the small Indian planters who had not enjoyed the profits of 1919, 1920, shared their fate.

Now it must be remembered that men grew mad at the unexpected price of Rs. 35 and Rs. 70 for a ton of canes. Lands hitherto lying waste and not with more than Rs. 50 per acre were bought and planted with canes at a considerable expense. Such lands at the normal price of sugar could never produce any profit. In this way hundreds of acres of cane plantation were raised.

The irrigation works in another districts favoured the development of over 3,000 acres of waste lands. Who were those who developed these new fields? They were the existing labourers of the colony, and that these waste lands had been turned into fields of luxurient canes is a clear proof that there was labour in the colony.

After the crash, therefore, the mill-owners or the planters tried to reduce the wages of the labourers to what it was before the war. But the labourers would not work at the pre-war wages, as food and all the other necessaries of life were four times pre-war prices.

It was then that the big planters made a row and clamoured for a further introduction of cheap coolies. The reasons given by the estate owners for such a demand being that the Indians having become rich would no longer till the soil for the white big planters. But we shall soon prove how their accusation is false.

We have spoken of the labourer's associations. These associations of the weak against the oppressors did not live long, the labourers had to give up and accept to work for lower wages. Thus it is that in 1921, during the entrecoupe (time between two crops) a man worked for Rs. 1.50 a day, and a woman for .75, and they were never assured of regular work during the week. They were at the mercy of their employer who gave them work when he had and merely turned them away when he had no work to afford.

1922.

This year the millowners have thought of another way of impoverishing the small planters and labourers. For this purpose they have formed an agreement between themselves and offer only Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 per ton of canes, when at the present price of sugar, they ought to pay at least Rs. 20.

Has Government tried to remedy this evil? No, certainly not. Indians are prosecuted by the same Government for selling potatoes and other vegetable under the pretext of profiteering and sentenced to undergo imprisonment, and the bigger profiteering of the mill-owners is allowed to go unpunished.

Their next move is a system of boycott with the same object of impoverishing the small planters. Only one or two cart loads of canes are taken every day. The consequence of this is that the carters with their oxen have to remain idle after only one hour's work per day. And in the fields thousands of labourers have to remain with no work for more than three days in the week, or when they do get work it is only for an hour or so. The big planters then simply relates his tale to Government and says:—"The labourers would not work for more than three days in the week."

This practice of ruining the small planters and labourers was so patent last year that several acres of canes remained uncut in certain districts and the small planters were in most cases ruined and had to take to the hoe.

THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

The selling of canes this year by the small planters at Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 and in some instances at Rs. 5 as in the north of the Island will lead to the abandonment of a large amount of cane plantation by the small planters.

On the other hand the big planters who have been turning into cane fields the unproductive grass lands, will have to give up their plantation, as they would never be able to cover up expenses for upkeep, even if coolies were to be introduced into this colony, who would work for Rs. 30 a month.

Therefore, when so much land will be given to woods or turned into forest lands, what will be the fate of the present labourers of this colony? They will be so numerous, as before the war. for the restricted area of cultivated land, that economically they will be very bad off.

What then will these labourers do when the fresh coolies shall fill up their place? Are we going to that state of starvation as we have said at the beginning of our comments.

No, we do not want labour from India. Can any planter say that at Rs. 2 a day he cannot find a labourer if he would only treat him decently?

As an answed to this we will quote what one of the noisiest mill owners said to us recently:—"You see labour is not available. I wanted 150 men and I have had only 15 to-day." But we asked him to whom he applied for labour. He said he told his Sirdar to look for the men. Two weeks after, we had occasion to see him again and here is what he said to us:—"You see, next day I had 45 men and a week after I had 250 of them, and I had to kick the surplus of them away. They work for a reasonable price. Most of them earn Rs. 2, and some able-bodied fellows earn as much as Rs. 3. There are other weak people, who hardly earn half a rupee. In the mills I have 22 women working nicely at "75 a day."

Another estate manager to whom we had applied for crushing our canes asked us to supply him with men who would work for 18 hours a day for Rs. 1.50.

This we know is the case with the engaged labourers who are made to work night and day in the mills, but to ask free men to sacrifice their lives for the sake of enriching certain mill owners is impudent indeed.

SOME STATISTICS.

Upto the year 1918, when the plantation in the island was 175,923 acres, there was no outcry for labour. It was only in 1920 when the price of sugar rose to the fabulous price we know that there was a clamour for cheap labour, because the Indian labour pressed by the heavy prices of commodities, asked for a better pay.

Now let us see what has been the increase of plantation to justify the demand of new coolies in this island.

In 1918 the acreage in cane plantation was 175,923 and in 1920 it was 179,240 an increase of 3317 acres over that of 1918 when no labour was required.

That increase in cane plantation was performed by the existing labourers of the colony. No new hands were required.

In 1911 the Indian population was 257,697 and in 1921 it was 265,455 an increase of 7,758.

From 1918 to 1921 there has ben naturally an increase in the Indian population of this colony, say about 4,000 at least. And it is to these that we can attribute the increase in the cane plantation we have quoted above.

To-day not only these 3317 acres of new cane plantations will have to be given up, but many more acres along with these will have to be reverted as grass lands.

In the cold pars of the island ,as at Grand port, Savanne, Plains Williams and Moba, more than these 3317 acres have already been abondoned and in the dry parts of the island as at Upper Plains Williams and Tene Ranze, as many acres will have to be given up.

With the abandonment of these cane fields there will be no work for the Indian labourers and poverty with all its grimness shall be facing these people.

(Sd.) LACHU NARAIN.

Rose Hill, Mauritius, 11-11-22.

POONA NOTES.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

(From our own Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 19.

Poona had assumed an atmosphere of political dullness since the Congress at Gaya was over, but it proved to be only temporary. The political life in the city is astir again and public meetings are the order of the day. The successful party in the Congress was the first to take initiative in this respect. Satisfaction is felt among them that no half-way compromise was effected at Gaya. They are thoroughly against the council entry programme, and are bent upon carrying out the programme of enlisting 2000 volunteers and collecting one and a half lac of rupees from Maharastra.

At a public meeting Mr. Wishwanathrao Joshi of Hubli who presented the best exposition of the non-violent non-cooperation gospel, made clear in his long speech the position of the no-change party. He said that even if the Councils were based on full democratic principles and their decisions were binding upon the Government, still it would mean a rule of only six million voters over the entire population of India. It would be no real Swarajya, which consisted in freedom for every individual to attain his legitimate aspirations. Such Swarajya existed no-where in the world. The so-called democracies in the world were only a chimera, the junker capitalists alone being in power. He had full faith in the efficacy of the present movement, and thought it the only possible course open to the country. The unparalleled calm all over India which succeeded the Mahatma's arrest and the glorious self-sacrifice of thousands of patriots in the cause of the motherland. Mr. Joshi thought, were a standing proof of his statement. He was against the obstructive tactics and was of the opinion that people should be quite indifferent towards bureaucratic administration and should concentrate upon the constructive side of the movement. He considered the boycott of British goods as a political weapon, and as such it was against the principle of non-violent non-cooperation. Civil-disobedience was the final course to adopt, in case every other course failed, and even the pro-council party would have to fall back upon it, in case of their failure in the Councils.

On the other hand, Mr. N. C. Kelkar has also publicly declared his determination to carry on unceasing propaganda to obtain a majority for the pro-change side. He said that things had come to such a pass now that every attempt at a compromise had failed, and that it was impossible to conceal differences.

GANDHI DAY MEETING.

Gandhi Day was celebrated on Thursday the 18th instant in the Reay Market, Mr. C. V. Vaidya presiding. Faith in Mahatma Gandhi's programme was affirmed. The practical results of the movement were explained in that a great change in the attitude of women had taken place and that the country had produced several thousands of selfless workers. It was, also, decided to carry on active propaganda to fulfil Maharashtra's share in collecting money and men.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE ON THEOSOPHY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

This afternoon Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "Theosophy and Social Reconstruction" before a large gathering. After referring to the effects of war on trade and commerce she pointed out that from the Theosophical point of view they had to admit the rise and fall of civilisation. In the past, they had noticed, that great civilisations had perished. When one civilisaton perished another sprang up, though it took long centuries in taking the place of its predecessor. The reconstruction of the civilisation was the work of thinkers. She compared the Aryan civilisation with that of the Ttutenic race and said the former was based upon family and the latter upon individual and explained the philosopay underlying it. The East had something to give to the West and the West to the East. The future civilisation would be a higher representation of family in all nations.

Dealing with the present system of education she said India would have to deal with many problems which the West had tried and failed.

Lady Ridley, Lord Ebury, Lieut-Colonel the Hon. H. Guest and Mrs. Marshall Roberts arrived at Government House on Friday.

There was a dinner party at Government House on Friday evening.

'FOR THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME"

SWAMI SHARADANAND INTERVIEWED

EXPERIENCES IN JAIL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

Swami Shradhanand who was recently released after three and a half months' simple imprisonment in Punjab jails and who is now engaged in collecting subscriptions towards the Delhi Martyrs Memorial Fund in an interview related his experiences of jail life and expressed his views on the present political situation. The Swamiji it will be remembered was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under section 117 and 143 of the Penal Code for making a speech opposite the Amritsar Golden Temple but was released on 26th December after a period of three and a half months. On the night of his arrest at Amritsar he was confined in a solitary cell which was locked, but the next day he was taken to the upper storey where he met Sardar Mehtab Singh and fifteen other Akali leaders who were then under-trial prisoners. The Superintendent allowed Swamiji to have his own food and he selected fruits and milk. He therefore had no trouble about his food.

BAD JAIL FOOD.

But the food given to the others in Jail was badly cooked. One day I made some suggestions to the jailor about the food of these people, but he could not help and Superintendent Jenkins told Sardar Mehtab Singh that if he did not like the food he could give security and leave the jail. Another day I drew the attention of the doctor in the jail to the fact that the iron vessels in which vegetables were prepared were not being washed properly, but the doctor turned round and replied that if iron comes with vegetable it would act as a tonic.

Proceeding Swamiji bitterly complained about sanitary and other arrangements and added that the capacity of the Amritsar sub-jail was only for about 250 but there were clapped in it about 550 prisoners besides about 500 more in Gobindgarh Fort, for all of whom food was prepared in the sub-jail kitchen. Suggestions for increasing the number of kitchens were rejected and that was the reason why better arrangements could not be made about food to prisoners. "On the night of the 27th October I was ordered to be in readiness to proceed to an unknown destination. Myself and two Sikhs (Sardar Thakur Singh, Editor of "Sensar" and Sardar Umaran Singh, Secretary Sikh League were taken in a motor lorry not to Amritsar Railway station but to Khasa Station close by, where we were put in a third class prisoners' van and taken to Mianwali, which was reached the next afternoon.

EXPERIENCES IN MIANWALI JAIL.

Throughout the way we were watched by an Inspector and ten policemen whose number increased by twenty more at some intermediate stations. At Malakwal station the next morning the stationfaster brought water for me but the Inspector did not allow me to go out of the compartment to receive it. The vessel was, however, passed inside and I drank the water. The arrangements in Mianwali jail were I am glad to say distinctly better and although we were in cells were not locked as in Amritsar sub-jail and the Superintendent there was a nice obliging person. In this jail I was living on milk and sugar. One morning I think it was the 27th of November when T was basking in the sunshine opposite the cell, Sir Edward Maclagan, Governor of the Punjab visited the Jail accompanied by the Inspector General of Prisons. Somebody came and said that the Governor was looking for me and after a short time Sir Edward came up wishing "Good Morning" Swamiji are you not a bit changed?" I replied: I did not have a shave since I entered your jail". The Governor queried: "Have you been six months in Jail" and I answered "No. Only about two and a half months". I was asked "Are you quite comfortable here?" and I answered I am quite comfortable everywhere. The Governor then went away and on the 26th December when I was explaining verses from Gita to the prisoners, a jailor informed me to get myself ready as an order for my release had come.

Asked to state he privileges he got in jail the Swamiji stated that while at Amritsar he had the benefit of reading newspapers which were brought by Sardar Mehtab Singh and others who were then under-trial prisoners. He had no newspaper to read in Mianwala Jail. One day he asked a jailor permission to send for the "Civil and Military Gazettee" at his own cost but this request was refused.

"AGAINST IDLE THREATS.

The interview then turned on the political situation. On being asked to state if there was any difference between what it was before he went to jail and what it is now, the Swamiji declared that although Congress work was going on in Delhi and the Punjab the same lethargy continued and this he explained was due to the difference of opinion among leaders on vital questions. "As regards the majority view in the Congress continued the Swamiji, I may state that I am against the idle threat of individual civil disobedience because, I believe that individual Civil Disobedience of laws cannot be manufactured to be effective. Collecting twenty-five lakhs and enlisting fifty thousand members mean nothing unless a time comes when the whole country feels strongly that it ought to do something in order to get rid of the present slavery.

Question:—But what would you advise Congress at present to do.?

Answer:—In my opinion the Congress ought to issue a mandate for mass civil disobedience with the condition that when once it is started it should not be stopped for any violence committed by the people outside the Congress organisation.

Question:—But if some people who are within the Congress organisation happen to commit violence.

The Swamiji unhesitatingly replied:—"Then they must be turned out of the Congress, but we should not stop mass civil disobedience."

Question:—But the leaders in the Provinces are against mass civil disobedience?

Answer:—Yes and that is why I would concentrate on the constructive programme with special reference to Swadeshi and removal of untouchability this is the only means now of bringing Government to its knees.

Question:—The Congress at Gaya has decided to do that?

Answer:—Yes but at the same time they passed a resolution affirming the boycott of schools and colleges and law courts I don't agree with this decision because we have completely failed to paralyse Government by these means. I don't want this boycott now. Even Mahatma Gandhi before he went to jail stated that it would be a sin to induce students to leave schools.

Question:—They you would be satisfied with the constructive programme?

Answer:—Yes, we don't want any stimulant to work out the constructive programme. But if any stimulant is necessary, which I deny, then it should be by entry into councils to agitate on questions in which Government will go wrong.

Question:—But in so doing won't you surrender the principle of non-co-operation.

Answer:—(After a pause) I can't give you any opinion on that. But if the Congress as a body decides favouring Council entry then it is alright. But divided Counsels as you find now will not do.

PUSH-ON WITH CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Question:—In case the Congress as a body decides on Council entry would you stand for election?

Answer:—Not I individually because, I would still work the constructive programme both in the matter of Swadeshi and untouchability. If we work with enthusiasm then there will arise such a situation as to necessitate Government to enact laws bringing home to the masses their abject condition and then no military power can withstand the wrath of the people. Indian untouchability is the sheet anchor of the British Government and the removal of untouchability is in my opinion the question of questions at the present time.

Question:—How do you view the position of new party in the Congress?

Answer:—If they want to enter the councils then they must work for the benefit of their people as they think best. But they don't say so. They merely talk of wrecking the Councils which is impossible. The majority in the Congress on the other hand have very hazy notions of what they should do. They have got no successor of Gandhi who can weld them together and give an unquivocal lead. As far as I see Mr. Das is the only man who can lead. I would be glad if he chooses to compromise with the majority and lead the country.

MRS. BESANT'S CONFERENCE PROVOKES LAUGHTER.

On being reminded of Mrs. Besant's political Conference to be held in February, the Swamiji burst into laughter but after a pause proceeded: "She might succeed in inducing some people to follow her cause. In "New India" she advises the Assembly to block the budget. That shows that she is not behind any non-co-operator in her extreme views. I think she has become a non-co-operator herself and it is just possible she might be able to lead all the parties.

At this stage Swamiji begged to be excused and was getting himself ready to go out for collections towards the Delhi Martyr Memorial Fund, about which he stated that a sum Rs. 30,000 is immediately required to go he sale of the "Pathoudi House" registered. "If this is done Seth Ragumal is ready to give seventy five thousand for the memorial hall but I would require three lakhs or more for a fitting memorial."

QUININE AT POST OFFICES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—To enable the poor to take quinine for the prevention and cure of Malaria, Influenza, etc., the Government of Bombay wisely began to sell it through Post offices at a cheap rate.

At first it charged 6 pies for 10 grains. But afterwards, without taking into consideration the poverty of the people it doubled the price.

As I find many persons, especially villagers cannot afford to purchase the white substance in these hard times, at one anna, I take the liberty to sugges that it should be sold at its former price.

The Superinttndent of the G. T. F. should see that the two powders contain full ten grains, as very often they weigh much less than the quantity marked on the wrapper.—Yours etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Fergusson College, Jan. 19.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

FORGING A CHEQUE FOR RS. 20,000

ACCUSED GETS ONE YEAR'S R. I.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bthadur C. H. Setalvad, Kekobad Ardeshir Vasifdar (22) was charged with cheating and using a forged cheque of Rs. 20,000.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan appeared for the prosecuting while the accused was defended by Mr S. B. Kapadia, pleader.

The evidence showed that the accused was in the employ of Messrs. R. D. Tata and Co. accounts branch. In the month of December last his services were dispensed with. On the 22nd of December, the accused presented a cheque for Rs 20,000 on the Yokohama Bank signed by R. D. Tata and Co. and drew the amount. He opened two accounts from this amount, viz:—In the Bank of Taiwan and in the Central Bank of India where he deposited a part of his money. Out of Rs. 20,000 thus drawn from the Yokohama Bank, Rs. 12 309-10-6 was recovered by the police in cash and Rs. 1,327 in property from a brothel at Foras Road. The rest he squandered on women and races.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default six months further imprisonment. If the fine was paid, it was ordered to be handed over to Messrs R. D. Tata & Co.

WOMAN SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrite at the Esplanade Police Court, Sergeant McArthy charged Sonderabai Hari (30) and Rama Luxmon (17) with robbery on the 11th instant.

The facts of the case are that one Jamshedji Cursttji Danjta was passing along Apollo Street on the 11th instant at 9-30 p.m. Near Elphinstone Garden the accused with two others who have since absconded came along and placed a noose round his neck and relieved him of his ring and watch, etc. valued at Rs. 85 He reported the matter to some persons in a tea shop closed by who with the help of the police arrested the woman and then the second accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and His Worship sentenced the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to Dharwar juvenile reformatory for one year.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Indo-Warsaw route is open and telegrams to all places on the continent of Europe (except United Kingdom) and beyond will be accepted via Indo-Warsaw at the rates given in section 24 of the Post and Telegraph guide.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O mail steamer "China" which left Bombay on the 30th December arrived in London on Friday the 19th instant.

SARASWATI PUJA BENGAL CLUB.

Sri Sri Saraswati Puja will be celebrated in the Club Room, 25 Haroon Building, Parel on the 22nd January 1923. All Bengalis are requested to be present.

FATAL JUMP FROM MOVING TRAIN.

On Friday one Bhika Bhiwa (20) a gang man in the B. B. & C. I. Railway jumped off moving train near Mahalaxmi Station. He was removed in an unconscious state to J. J. Hospital where he died.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Satya Deva will speak on "My Impressions of the Gaya Congress."

KASHI VIDYAPITH EXAMINATIONS.

Kashi Vidyapith Examinations will be held in the first and second weeks of April 1923. Applications for admission in the various examinations should reach the office of the Vidyapith before February 15, 1923. Application forms, rules and regulations can be had from the Registrar.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

General Hospital, Poi Bawadi, Parel, Bombay.—Out patients will be seen in the afternoon from 3 to 6 p.m. instead of in the morning. Arrangements are made to examine patiens in all diseases including Ear, Nose, Throat Dental and Skin complaints.

BOMBAY LADIES' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the death of Mr. M. M. Shirazie the lecture by Principal McKenzie on "People and their Neighbours" whil be delivered not at Mrs. Nemazee's residence but at Mrs. Meyer's Harkness Road, Malabar Hill at the junction with Napean Sea Road on Wednesday the 24th instant at 5-30 p.m.

GOVINDAGRAJ ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Govindagraj Mandal, Dadar, the fourth Anniversary of the late great Maharashtrian Poet and Dramatist Ram Ganesh Gadkari alias "Govindagraj" will be celebrated at Dadar, in the compound of Dadar English School, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. sharp, under the presidentship of Mr. Sripad Krisana Kolhatkar, speeches, singing of Govindagraja's select poems, performing some acts from his dramas, etc., included in the programme. All are cordially invited.

PUBLIC MEETING OF "D" WARD VOTERS.

Under the auspices of the "D" Ward Committee of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, a public meeting will be held on the open plot between Khewadi 4th and 5th lanes, opposite the Globe Cinema, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m (ST), when Mrs Avantikabai Gokhalay, Messrs V J Patel Jamnadas M Mehta, K. F. Nariman and others will address the voters on the ensuing Municipal Elections. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

DR. C. FERNANDES' CANDIDATURE.

Considering the keen interest taken by Dr. Cosmos Fernandes, M.D., in Catholic activities and considering also the staunch support he has alway given the Mazagon Institute, of which he is an enthusiastic member, the Managing Committee of the Mazagon Institute at a meeting held on the 16th instant have unanimously resolved to call upon all the members of the Institute to support the candidature of Doctor Fernandes for the B (Byculla) Ward at the forthcoming Municipal Elections, both by voting for him and inducing their friends to vote for him.

STUDY OF WESTERN MUSIC.

The results of Intermediate Examination in Music of the Trinity College, London, which were recently declared, include the name of Mr. Balkrishna Raghunath Deodhar, the Indian Music student who was selected by the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya to a scholarship for an English degree in Western Music. The Circumstances of this selection were that, on the occasion of the Third Music Conference convened under the presidentship of the Chief of Ichalkaranj by the Vidyalaya, there was a profound controversy whether there was Harmony in Indian Music or not. Professor Schrinzi of Bombay, who is interested in the particular subject, having come across the discussion in the Report, offered to facilitate the undertaking by way of experiment, of educating any person already well-versed in the science of Indian Music for an English degree in Western music by securing a scholarship to any such student selected by the Gandarva Maha Vidyalaya. The result of the above examination, in which Mr. Deodhar secured a high percentage of marks, indicates the progress of an experiment on which Professor Schrinzi, who has shown the greatest interest throughout, is as much to be congratulated as the student.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

The following monthly figures of Indian overseas trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for the month of December, 1922.

	Rupees lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandise	1920
Total exports of private merchandise	2759
Net movement of treasure import	348
Net balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper in favour of India	563

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 22, 1923.

BRIGANDS OF THE EMPIRE.

The situation in Kenya has suddenly become exceedingly grave owing to the threatening attitude of the White settlers towards the Indian inhabitants. The threat to shoot down Indians merely for daring to claim equal rights with other British subjects in a British Colony is an open defiance of the principles which have always been proclaimed as governing the British Empire which will rouse the horror and disgust of every thinking man. If carried into practice it will do more damage to that Empire, and to the "Whites" of Kenya in that Empire, than any advance made by the Indian population could possibly do. We hope that India, Government and people, will raise such a protest as will cow those brigands of the Empire and stop their career of brutality. The cables from Nairobi, which we publish elsewhere, are in the nature of an S. O. S. call, not only on behalf of the Indians in Kenya Colony, but on behalf of those ideals which were once called British.

PEACE AND OIL.

"Discussion of the question of Mosul", writes our special correspondent at Lausanne, "is entering the acute stage". The question of Mosul has always been the crux of the discussions at Lausanne; everything else has been discussed (at any rate by the British delegation) with an eye to Mosul; so when we hear that discussion on that question is entering the acute stage, we are naturally anxious. Not that it is the first time that the Mosul question has become acute, but because on the previous occasion when it became critical Lord Curzon did everything possible, short of actual warfare, to intimidate the Turks, so that now there seems only one thing left for him to do. Ismet Pasha made it perfectly clear in conversation with Lord Curzon when he first came to Lausanne that Turkey was not concerned with the economic question of Mosul but with the fate of the population; and that "point of view" having been once clearstated, we should have thought that some settlement could have been reached on the basis of Turkish sovereignty while allowing an English private company—or an international private company in which England would have the lion's share or shares—to work the oil-fields by greement with the Turkish Government. But we are not in the secret councils of the Allies, and cannot judge the difficulties in the way of some such simple scheme.

One thing seems certain: that the British delegation is practically alone in its attitude regarding Mosul; naturally so, since the purpose of that attitude is England's sole advantage. Hence all the dodges and manoeuvres to provoke a rupture upon other questions, and to throw the odium such a rupture on the Turks. On the uestion of Mosul, world opinion, to which Lord Curzon is so fond of alluding as if it followed his manoeuvres like a shadow, has only to consult an atlas, in rder to ascertain the size of the Turkish dominions as they were before the war and as they are present. And British domination in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia is ot particularly popular with world opinion, which does not therefore consider that, in asking for the vilayet of Mosul to be restored to them, the Turks are making a preposterous demand, the more so that the said vilayet, on account of the oil deposits to be found there, may be regarded as the purse of Turkey.

War on the question of Mosul seems to us unthinkable but it is none the less within the bounds of possibility—alas! —on that account; for we, like the Turks, are not concerned with economic questions but with the welfare of the populations, and that is the last concern of the people who make wars, or wars would not be made. M. Poincare's suggestion t. defer the settlement with regard to Mosul until after the conclusion of peace is, we must confess, quite unintelligible to us; for we cannot see how *peace* can be concluded when the only cause of war is carefully preserved.

INDIA AT THE CROSSWAYS.

We remember reading in a Jungle Tale of Kipling's the story of one Babu Puran Das—a typical Hindu in spite of all the veneer of Western education. His University education, which served like "open sesame" in the halcyon days of British rule in this country carried him aloft to the giddiest heights of fame and preferment, till he found himself, one day, Prime Minister of an Indian State (In those days there were no Ministers in British India). He helped in the modernising of the State and the Government of India were pleased with their prize-boy, always on his good behaviour. His Sovereign conferred on him a knighthood and the air was rent with shouts of Babu Puran Das-ki-jai. So far his progress had been analogous to that of our Civil Servants, but next year he did something. Kipling says, which no Englishman would have dreamt of doing—he renounced the world for the mountain fastnesses the Himalayas. We need not apologise for this gratuitous publicity to Kipling and his "Jungle Tales;" for th hankering after the fourth 'asram sanyas,' which Kipling foolishly ima gined as peculiar to the Hindus, seems to have become so pronounced in the very soil and atmosphere of India as not to have escaped even the sun-dried bureaucrat. Last year, Sir Beatson Bell, Chief Commissioner of Assam, after a successful career in the Civil Service, joined the Oxford Mission and he has recently been ordained as The Rev. Sir Beatson Bell, K.C.S.I. Another civilian has of late been displaying much devotional zeal, and his article on "India at the Crossways" in the current number of "East and West" entitles us to hope that he will some day blossom into Rev. Lord Meston. It will be within the memory of many that Lord Meston actually once described the Reforms as an event of greater magnitude than the Russian Revolution. One need not, therefore, take him seriously, when he says that an "outstanding symptom of the intellectual renaissance in the East is the almost universal weakening of old religious beliefs, universal probably, with only certain reservations in regard to Islam." It is sad to think that after serving more than thirty years in India Lord Meston should have understood the people over whom he ruled so little as to say that the millions of Hindus "have no guiding faith" and "are ready to adopt an eclectic moral creed if anyone can formulate it for them." The agnosticism of a few Hindus—Hindus only in blood and colour but Anglo-Saxon in their education, morals and outlook on life—to quote freely from Macaulay, seems to have sadly misled Lord Meston. A chat with Lord Ronaldshay, of Oriental fame, will, we hope, correct his mental equilibrium. Buddhism he tars with the brush of asceticism and despair and lays the soothing unction to his heart or rather the hearts of his missionary congregation that it has practically died out of China and Japan. Lord Meston is also much perturbed by the fact that the Hindus are fond of quoting the precepts of Christianity to their Christian rulers with the implication that it has little practical influence on their lives or on their dealings with other nations. The truth of the matter is that the divorce between preaching and practice cannot but jar on the "critical and subtle minds of the East." It does more; it pains them. In the long article bristling with fallacies and distortion of facts there is only one sentiment which we will applaud. "The gift which our (British) statesmen can bring (to the East) is a rule of public life which will command the respect of a nation with a profound ethical philosophy of its own." Will British statesmen bring that gift?

Notes of the Day

Turkey at the Cross Roads.

A Muslim Onlooker writes:—

The essays of Monsieur Felix Valyi on the Lausanne Conference are no doubt brilliant and suggestive; and you can deduce from every word he writes the great love and affection he bears to the East and to Islam specially. There is one idea, however, which is boldly intervowen in all his schemes for the future of Turkey; and that is that she must make terms with some Power having money, preferably America; borrow Capital from her, spread science amongst her people, and develop the country so as to make it come in line with other countries of the West. The suggestion about science is heartily welcome. Let the Turks erect a great University at Angora and spread light and learning in the four corners of their country and in the neighbouring countries. In the light of that science let them also improve the sources of livelihood of their people, their agriculture and industry and their lines of communication. But are their own resources not sufficient for the purpose? Must they borrow? In any case no money can be borrowed without payment of something in return, i.e., interest. Islamic injunctions on the subject of interest are clearly prohibitory. Mons. Felix Valyi, however, lays down that the Turks have completely separated their political institutions from their religion. Where did he get this impression? Was it not because the present rulers of Turkey had put Islam in the forefront of their programme that they found themselves more united, more ready to make sacrifices, more disciplined and consequently more successful? Was it not because of this that the rest of the Moslem World rallied to their support?

What is Progress.

But supposing the Turks threw overboard the Islamic injunctions and raised capital in America or in any other country, and started "Capitalistic Industry" and "mechanised" the country, would it bring any new hope to Asia? An industrial Turkey with "Machine" as its idol would inevitably be an exploiting Turkey. She may not be so for say 20 or 30 or 50 years yet. But when her production outstrips her own consumption she must look for new markets and if her neighbours are weak she would surely be tempted to dump her goods on them by force of arms. Has Japan who followed the West not done the same in Korea and in China? And what has she gained thereby? She is "prosperous" in the Western sense, that is to say she has got plenty of cash, good "Credit," heaps of ammunition and arms. But what is her contribution to the family of nations to whirh she belongs, i.e. the Eastern nations? Has Japan not lost her moral influence in the East because of the choice she made? Turkey is in the same position now in the East in which Japan was when she checked the Russian bogey in the Far East. She is the hero of the East just now. But if she makes the same choice as Japan, the same fate awaits her which has met Japan. She would most certainly drop from the high pedestal she occupies now.

Quality not Quantity.

Can Turkey not develop her own industries with the handloom? Must she turn Smyrna into a second New York and Angora into a second Birmingham? My words may sound like those of a reactionary or a visionary. But what does the progressive West say on the subject? In a refreshingly original book called "Post-Industrialism," Arthur J. Penty writes as follows: "We miss the lesson that the war should teach us if we fail to recognise that it was finally brought about by the desperate economic condition to which Germany had been reduced by her whole-hearted pursuit of science and mechanism pursued as ends in themselves. . . . The war has given the lie to Marx as it has done to Herbert Spencer, for it has revealed Industrialism as a destructive rather than a constructive force. Before the war it was customary to regard industrialism and militarism as opposed principles; one making for peace, the other for war. Yet reflection suggests that militarism and industrialism as they exist in the world to-day are but two aspects of the same thing, inasmuch as both are expressions of the worship of wealth and the bent given to the human mind by the cult of mechanism. . . The trouble is that the average man to-day, being divorced alike from religion and art, can only think in terms of quantities. The idea of progress to him is a quantitatiive conception. . . There can be no doubt whatsoever that industry would never move in the direction of a qualitative standard until a boundary has been put to the quantitative one. . . . . If it be laid down as a maxim that the first principle of a normal civilization is that it be as self-contained as possible, the second undoubtedly is that it should in no sense be living on capital, but arrange its production in such a way as largely to reproduce itself." If this new thought be right—and the arguments are certainly very convincing, specially to an Asiatic who inspite of the inroad of capital and machine still substantially makes his living by his hands and supplies his needs with simple inexpensive instruments,—then those who are responsible for Turkish policy may well ponder before they take the decisive plunge. May God give Turkey strength to make the right decision!!

"Sublime though Blind."

We have long been wishing to refer in these columns to a remarkable novel written in English by a Parsi writer, Mr. M. M. Banaji. We cannot altogether share the opinion of a Parsi reviewer, whose appreciation of the book "Sublime though Blind" we published in the "Sunday Chronicle" some weeks ago; e.g., the said reviewer eulogised the language of the book as English; it interested us as language of a vigorous and novel kind, and as a kind of local colour which we found agreeable, but not as English. Indeed we could not help reflecting often, as we read the book, that it was a pity such undoubted talent should be forced to seek expression in a language which was not the writer's own, for the same reason which leads men of genius of the lesser European nations to adopt French, and which led a man like Maarten Maartens to adopt English, as a literary medium: the desire to reach a wider public than their native language could command. Maarten Maartens wrote exceedingly pure English, Mr. Banaji does not. But Mr. Banaji reminds us more than once of Maarten Maartens in his method of characterisation and a certain sentimentality of outlook by no means inconsistent with the realities of life. The book is overweighted with "just reflections" and moral homilies which remind us of some English novels of a very bygone day, and which, so far as they concern the internal arrangements of the Parsi community, we feel are no concern of ours: but in spite of these impediments it is vividly alive. On laying down the book, which is a long one, we felt that we had to record a highly original, sincere and interesting contribution to the literature which we must call (for want of a better term) Indo-English.

Madras Corporation.

We do not think that the Madras Corporation has enhanced its reputation in the eyes of the public by turning down the resolution moved by one of its members protesting against the provision in the newly amended Municipal Act enabling the Municipal Commissioner and other officers of the Corporation to take up extraneous work either honorary or paid. Such a provision is bound to militate against the efficiency of the work of the municipal executive. That work demands the whole-time attention of the officials concerned and if these are to be permitted to take up extraneous work, not only are the relations between the Corporation and the executive bound to become strained from time to time but a certain amount of jobbery too is sure to result from the arrangement. One of the members of the Corporation pointed out that, in spite of the existing prohibition, the Special Engineer of the Municipality had worked for various public bodies such as the City Improvement Trust, the Cordite Factory and the South Indian Railway Company. Further laxity, as proposed in the amended Act, is certain to undermine the efficiency of the municipal administration. Some of the members of the Corporation voted against the resolution on the ground that the Legislative Council having passed the amending Bill the Corporation's protest would be futile. But such an argument is absurd. If the provision is against the interests of the Municipality, the Corporation must protest and continue to protest against the injustice till it is redressed.

Exit "Publicity".

The Publicity Department of the Madras province, we are told, will cease to exist at the end of the current financial year. There is nothing to be shocked at or to excite tears of regret in the news. "Publicity" is a relic of War days, which every one wishes to see buried and forgotten. Attempts to infuse life into it have miserably failed and but for the delusion of "Cooperating" circles, who believed that it served some useful public purpose, it would have been dead and buried long ago. But financial necessities are accomplishing the end of "Publicity" sooner than expected. Assam, Bengal, Behar and the Punjab have already abolished their Publicity Departments and now comes the turn of Madras. We may be sure that Bombay too will soon be driven to bid good-bye to "Publicity" and we shall not be surprised to find in next year's budget estimates no provision made for the department. The department serves no useful purpose,—at least as it has been conducted all along. We do not blame either the Director of Information or his staff, who being mere automatons, are helpless in the matter. We shall not be surprised to be told that none are more sick of the "business" than the officials of the department themselves. They are certainly capable of doing something more pleasant and of permanent value than precis-writing, to which they appear to be condemned the live-long year.

Primary English-teaching Schools.

In his letter addressed to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr. Joseph Baptista has made, we think, quite a convincing case for the opening of primary English-teaching schools—as distinguished from the existing vernacular schools—for the benefit of the children of the Indian Catholic and other English-speaking communities. As Mr. Baptista points out, the Christian population of Bombay, according to the census of 1921, is 68,169 and upon the basis of 15 per cent. of the population the number of children of school-going age would be 10,253. But there are only 474 in Municipal and aided schools, of whom 142 are in municipal schools, according to the administration report for 1921-22. It is true 2655 Indian Catholic children were attending European and English-teaching schools (Infant and Primary) on the 31st March 1922 but even then, at the lowest computation, over 3,500 children of Catholics can be shown to be going without education for want of proper educational facilities. The mother-tongue of these children is English and, in the absence of Municipal schools teaching through the medium of English, they are compelled to resort to the very costly European schools or to go without education at all. The Corporation had, it appears, a proposal before it from its Schools Committee, to open eight English-teaching schools in specified localities, but it is reported to have negatived the proposal on the ground that "it is not desirable for them to take over any portion of the responsibility for maintaining or aiding Primary English-teaching schools."

A Question of Policy.

The problem is no doubt complicated by the fact that Government are aiding certain European (English-teaching) primary schools in Bombay from provincial funds, relieving, thus, the Municipality of its obligation to the English-speaking communities. The Municipality would not have shirked the obligation, but Government, for reasons of State policy, do not wish to leave the control of the education of European children in the hands of an *Indian* municipality and have reserved the same for themselves. In these circumstances, there is some justification for the Corporation's reluctance to take over a portion of the responsibility for maintaining or aiding schools intended mainly for English-speaking children. But should the Municipality on this account disown its own children who obviously cannot avail themselves of the costly education provided in European schools? Are the children of poor Catholic and other English-speaking communities to go to the wall because the Government and the Municipality cannot make up their minds as to who should shoulder the responsibility for opening schools for them? That the education of these children is being neglected cannot for a moment be gainsaid. There is nothing in the Municipal Act, as Mr. Baptista conclusively shows, which debars the Corporation from starting English teaching schools of its own. Only a question of policy is involved. That question ought to be solved by friendly negotiations with Government. If Government are prepared to start their own schools, well and good, though we do not think that such an eventuality is possible. If not, the Municipality ought to open the schools. The readjustment of responsibilities arising out of the arrangement under the Police Charges Act is a secondary issue. The Municipality is embarking on a truly democratic programme of mass education and cannot neglect the claims of the thousands of children whose mother-tongue is English.

French Rule in Syria.

Syria, with the rest of the territories wrested from Turkish sovereignty, is groaning under French rule. The achievements of the French Mandate Administration in Syria are a standing condemnation of not only the League of Nations,—aptly termed the "League of Robbers,"—but the vaunted culture and humanity of Europe. Heavy taxation, regulations offending the religious and national feelings of the people, violation of religious freedom by such means as censorship over imported religious books, are the links in the chain of French misrule in Syria. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the oppressed Syrian should try to lift up his head and clamour for independence. A despairing cry grows up from the unhappy Syrians for freedom from French *protection* but the League of Nations, that great guardian of world-peace which Cecilian Christianity never tires of praising, goes on justifying its existence by the discussion of such problems as control of opium traffic without bothering itself to enquire whether its mandates are properly carried out by the mandated Power. The Syrian leader, Dr. Abd ur-Rahman Shehbender, and his numerous followers were arrested and put in jail. Rioting and hartal followed and the French administration let loose all its engines of repression. The prisoners were treated in the most barbarous manner. They were each given only one loaf of bread a day and when their friends sought permission to supply them with food it was refused." Soon after these incidents, the French Administration made a declaration casting aspersions on the leaders of the movement and attaching no national significance to the demonstrations for independence. The Syrians replied to this amazing declaration by organising a gigantic demonstration of protest against French domination in Syria in which all the people, without distinction of religion, Muslim and Christian, men women and children of all classes, took part. The French Administration took stern measures against the demonstrators. Tanks patrolled the streets and aeroplanes flew over the city of Damascus. Soldiers fired on the crowd. Not content with this feat, the Administration declared Martial Law in Damascus, established a rigorous press censorship and prohibited nwspapers from Egypt. The prisoners were court-martialled and the leader, Dr. Abd ur-Rahman Shehbender, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. This is a brief sketch of French "mandate" in Syria and it speaks volumes against the Allied *disinterestedness* in freeing Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia and Palestine from Turkish control. France is obviously riding for a fall on the road of aggression and misrule.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS.

EQUITABLE TREATMENT FOR TURKS DEMANDED.

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF ALLIED GRAVES QUESTION.

BRITISH MANOEUVRE RE MOSUL.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 19, 10-30 p.m.

Discussion on the exchange of populations meets with difficulties. The Turkish delegation insists on the maintenance of the Muslim population in the Valley of the Strouma as an equitable compensation for the maintenance of the Greek population of Consantinople. Turkey authorising the maintenance of three hundred thousand Greeks of Constantinople thinks herself within its right in demanding in exchange the maintenance of a Muslim population equivalent in number and property. The Turkish delegation supports its claim on the same economic considerations as those invoked by Greece and the Allies for the Greek population of Constantinople, the Muslims of the Strouma region owning the greater part of the landed property. In view of the refusal of the Greek delegation to accept the Turkish demand, the Turkish delegation intend to-morrow to stipulate for the departure of the Greek population of Constantinople if the Turkish point of view for the Muslims of the Strouma region should be rejected by the Greeks.

The question of the graves of the Allied soldiers killed at the Dardanelles will be settled satisfactorily. England gives up her claim for possession and ex-territoriality of the ground of the cemeteries and accepts the assurance that the cemeteries will be respected. However, the English delegation reserves the consent of Australia, which is said to demand that the battlefields on which the Anzacs fought should be preserved intact. This is a manifest English manoeuvre to bring the Dominions into Turkish questions.

The question of Mosul is entering the acute stage. Curzon to-day addressed a note to Ismet saying that, private conversations giving no positive result, the only solution would be to submit the question to the Territorial Committee called for Tuesday morning. Now, this very day Poincare stated to the French journalists that the question of Mosul would be adjourned till after the conclusion of the treaty. England evidently thinks of obtaining such adjournment by making the Commission find immediate agreement impossible.

DRAFTING THE TREATY

DOMINIONS REGULARLY INFORMED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Lausanne.—The Dominions are being kept regularly informed regarding the drafting of the treaty, which is making steady progress here. Big developments are expected shortly, though great difficulties remain to be overcome.—Reuter.

"BRITISH PUBLIC BECOMING RESTIVE."

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The prolongation of the Lausanne Conference, which has already been going on for two months and the end of which is not yet in sight, is the subject of the editorial comments in the London papers to-day. They declare that the British public is becoming restive. The public has always been disquieted by the absence of Lord Curzon from London at a time of a acute crisis in the foreign policy.

The "Morning Post" points out that no solution has yet been reached in connexion with three vital questions, namely:

(1) Mosul; (2) Capitulations; and (3) Finance, while the intentions of the Turks as regards Thrace and Anatolia are shrouded in mystery.

The "Times" demands an immediate completion of the draft of the treaty of peace and its presentation to the Turks for signature or rejection.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is essential to put a time limit on discussion.

The leading articles draw the attention to the reports that Mustapha Kemal has been recently making speeches, inspecting troops in the vicinity of Constantinople, and to the menacing nature of his utterances, namely, his demanding the surrender of Mosul and the declaration that Turkey's armies are stronger than ever; able to realise national aspirations if Europe forces Turkey into war.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent says Mustapha's speeches coincide with an intensified recruiting campaign in East Thrace, and there are indications that preparations are being made for transporting troops from the Asiatic to the European side of the Straits.—Reuter.

BOUNDARIES OF WEST THRACE.

QUESTION LEFT UNSETTLED BY SUB-COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Lausanne.—Further progress has not been made by the sub-commission the exchange of populations. The Turks suggested that a mixed commission should deal with the disposal of the property and valuables of Moslem pious foundations instead of their being included in the detailed settlement of the treaty; but the point was left unsettled owing to all other delegates' favouring a counter-proposal.

The question of the boundaries of west Thrace was also left in abeyance, the French suggesting the River Struma as the boundary line provided the Turks did not expel the Hellenic Greeks in East Thrace. The British and the Greeks objected to the adoption of the French suggestion.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON MOSUL QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Lausanne.—A deadlock having resulted from private conversations between the British and the Turkish representatives here, with regard to Mosul, Marquess Curzon has notified Ismet Pasha that the question will be brought up at Tuesday's meeting of the Commission. This action has caused some supprise in Turksh quarters.

The Russian delegation has written to the President of the Conference insisting that it shall be furnished with a copy of the draft convention relative to the Straits. The letter protests against the Russians being left out of the elaboration of the future regime of the Straits.—Reuter.

GREEKS CHARGED WITH CROSSING MARITZA LINE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Constantinople.—A Kemalist communique accuses the Greeks of concentrating their troops on the Maritza line and establishing strong contingents in Karagates. It declares that Greek detachments actually crossed the Maritza line and fired on Turkish posts.—Reuter.

AFGHAN MINISTER'S BANQUET IN ANGORA

EGYPTIAN AND INDIAN DELEGATES PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Constantinople.—A telegram from Angora says that Ahmed Khan, the Afghan Minister, gave a banquet to Sheikh-ul-Senussi and the Egyptian and Indian Delegations, at which he said that all prayed for the realisation of the aspirations of Indians and Egyptians as well as the Turks.

Reouf Bey said that Turkey was aiming at the increase of the prestige of Islam and expressed the hope that Egypt might obtain complete eternal independence.

Mahomed Veli Khan said India was working for her liberation and could only expect help from the Turks. He asserted that the Moslems of India approved the collapse of individual rule and the advent of national sovereignty and reprobated the abject conduct of the late Sultan.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

BETTER TONE PREVAILING.

There has been a better tone in the foreign exchange market to-day. The German marks have improved to ninety-two thousand and the French franc and the Italian lire are little better. There is, however, an under current of anxiety, as a result of which transactions are reduced to the very lowest point in all continental currencies. The substitution of oil for coal as fuel for ships has induced the well-known firm of Cork Brothers of Cardiff, who own coaling stations throughout the World, to start a scheme for supplementing these by oil storage stations. A beginning will be made on the Thames, where it is intended to construct three storage tanks on the site acquired from the munitions firm of Kynoch. It is proposed to spend at least three-quarters of million sterling on similar storage stations which will make a Worldwide chain.—B. O. W.

CABLE ITEM.

A special committee of the Federation of British Industries has been appointed to consider wireless communications and has passed a resolution urging Government immediately to grant facilities for long distance wireless communication. It voices the strong opinion that this is best accomplished by private enterprise.—Reuter.

Durban.—There was no play on the 20th instant owing to rain.—Reuter.

Paris.—M. Merlin, Governor-General of the French West Africa, will probably succeed Mr. Long, Governor-General of Indo-China.—Reuter.

The death is announced of Captain Jackson, formerly the head of the Science College, Karachi.—Reuter.

KENYA CRISIS

DESPATCH ON INDIAN POLICY.

EUROPEAN SETTLERS' THREAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Secretary of the Indian Congress, Nairobi wires the following:—

"Confidential despatch on the Indian policy has arrived. A handful of convention leaders and the European Press are condemning the Hon. Ormsby Gore and threatening the Indians with violence and bloodshed if the policy of equality is enforced. The majority of the Europeans are not opposed to the grant of equal rights to the Indians and they are intimidated. It is rumoured that the Governor has tendered conditional resignation. This might force the Duke of Devonshire to tone down the policy of equality contained in the Imperial Conference resolution. The Indians are determined for equality of status at whatever cost. The Congress submit that immediate intervention is imperative."

INDIAN UNREST.

RONALDSHAY'S DIAGNOSIS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Montagu, Lord Meston, Lord Islington, the Maharajah of Jhalawar and other prominent persons were among the crowded audience at the lecture before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts delivered to-day by Lord Ronaldshay on the "Clash of Ideals as Source of Indian Unrest." Remarking on the big swing of the pendulum since the middle of the nineteenth century when the Bengalis were excessively westernised in their standards and outlook, Lord Ronaldshay urged that they must make a supreme effort to restore the confidence of Indians in two things; firstly, in the integrity of their intentions not to thrust upon Indians a civilisation they did not desire; and secondly, in the capacity of their own civilisation to exact the sympathetic interest and respect of Westerners. For Indians, there was the golden mean between adoption, in toto, of everything, Western and equally rigorous rejection of it. Mentioning as an instance Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, the famous Bengali scientist, Lord Ronaldshay said that he was a living prophet of the cause at whose altar the speaker was a humble worshipper, namely, that of weaving a synthesis of all that was highest and best in the thought and achievement of the East and the West.

UNREST NOT THE RESULT OF THE WAR.

Lord Peel, who presided, said that Indian unrest was not connected with the ferment produced by war; there was a world-wide feeling of revolt against the machinery of civilisation which was not peculiar to this age or time. He was convinced that western civilization was far from being so materialistic as had often been suggested. There lay behind it a spiritual idealism which was concrete and practical in its application. He expressed the opinion that despite wide diversities in expression of British and Indian ideals, they were in the end not far apart.

Sir Valentine Chirol said that, as Governor of Bengal, Lord Ronaldshay practised what he had been preaching. He did what was far too rare among English in India, namely, he attempted to find and understand the spirit behind Indian art and culture and general outlook. The British had not recovered, even yet, from the scornful and vitriolic terms in which Macaulay, when pressing for western education, referred to Sanskrit and all the literature which stood behind it.—Reuter.

Lord and Lady Lytton arrived in Calcutta on January 19th. Before leaving Burdwan His Excellency opened a conference of presidents of the Union Boards at which he emphasised the advantages which the development of local self-Government would bring to villagers.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the Symphony Concert at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday afternoon.

DESHBANDHU DAS.

ARRIVING ON TUESDAY

B. P. C. C. ARRANGING RECEPTION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu writes:—

Deshbandhu C. R. Das will arrive in Bombay by the Calcutta Mail on the 23rd instant at one o'clock. It is confidently hoped that the public will co-operate with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to accord him a hearty welcome at the Victoria Terminus on the occasion of his first visit to the city after his release from prison.

POONA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 20.

The General meeting of the members of the Poona District Congress Committee will be held for conducting and ratifying the elections of the office bearers the members of the Executive Committee and the members to the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee on the 28th of January at half past five in the Reay Market. Candidates for these elections should send in their nomination forms before 6 p.m. of the 25th instant. All persons who have paid in their subscriptions for the year 1921-22 till the 7th of January, 1923 are eligible for voting tickets for such members can be issued in the District Congress Committee Office, 297, Sadashivpeth, Mehendale Wada, Poona till 2 p.m. on the 28th instant.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEBTS.

WHY THE NEGOTIATIONS FAILED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

It is reported that there are Anglo-American differences in regard to the funding of debt downwards to about five millions sterling yearly spread over sixty years. Britain is at present paying America interest at the rate of five per cent. America has proposed three per cent. for the first ten years and after that three and a half per cent. with half of one per cent. sinking fund. Britain proposes three per cent on the whole period and half of one per cent sinking fund.

The Political Correspondent of the "Westminister Gazettee" says that if Mr. Baldwin was given a free hand an arrangement would soon be reached but some members of the Cabinet think that better terms are obtainable.

Reuter's Washington Correspondent says it was announced at the conclusion of the joint session of the British and American Debt Funding Commissioners that negotiations would be conducted through the British Embassyk after Mr. Baldwin's return to London. The American Commissioners declare that nothing shall stand in the way of a complete understanding and state there is reason to hope for an arrangement if principle is reached in time for submission to the Congress during the present session.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

New York.—The British Debt Funding Commission have left for Home.—Reuter.

END OF MASAI RISING.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Nairobi.—A communique issued yesterday states that the rising has practically ended. Sixty Masai rebels have surrendered. The authorities are endeavouring to arrest the ringleaders.—Reuter.

IRISH EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Four men convicted of being in possession of arms and ammunition have been executed in the Tralee Jail.—Reuter.

A later message states that besides the executions in Tralee five men have been executed in Athlone for being in possession of arms and two others executed in Limerick for wrecking the railway.—Reuter.

£50,000 FOR WELSH UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Mr. Daniel Radcliffe, well-known Cardiff shipowner, has made a donation of fifty thousand sterling to the Welsh University of which the Prince of Wales is the Chancellor.—Reuter.

KENYA SITUATION.

INDIANS IN GRAVE PERIL.

NEED FOR AGITATION IN INDIA.

The Secretary, Indian National Congress, Nairobi, cables to us under date 21st January.

The Kenya Indian situation is extremely grave. Europeans are openly threatening shooting Indians if any rights granted. The object is to intimidate the Colonial Office to nullify the Imperial Conference resolution about equality of status. Urg people and the Government of India to take strong action. Hold meetings throughout India. Under instructions of the Bishop of Mombasa all churches are offering prayer today for peaceful solution.

MAKING GERMANY PAY!

FRENCH METHODS IN OCCUPIED AREA.

RUHR MINERS' NON-CO-OPERATION.

WILL LEAGUE COUNCIL INTERVENE?

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement announces that the Rhineland High Commission to-day seized the deposits in the Reichsbank branches at Mainz, Wiesbaden, Worms, Bingen and Bonn, and prohibited payments. The general embargo was subsequently removed but the seizure of deposits in the Customs finance offices is being maintained.

An Essen despatch via Berlin states that the seizure of State mines at Buer, Westerholt and Horstemscher began this morning. French troops occupied all the positions round the mines. Several mine managers were arrested and taken off to Dusseldorf.

A Bochum telegram via Berlin declares that the German Government has granted the first advance of a Milliard Marks as compensation for losses on the Ruhr. Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Berlin.—The Governor of Dusseldorf has written a letter to Denvignes(?) in which he states that confiscation of funds from branches of the Reichsbank will result in complete stoppage of wages for officials and workmen. Thus, he contends, public order will be endangered.—Reuter.

WHY DEPOSITS WERE SEIZED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Paris.—Telegrams from the Rhine ascribe the seizure of the branches of the Reichsbank to the efforts of the bankers to remove the funds to the interior.

A despatch from Combentz describes the French soldiers rushing up to discover that the Reichbank reserves were being already loaded on trucks, after which orders were given to the military to occupy all the branches in the Rhineland.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF COAL TAX REVENUES

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Cologne.—The Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission has promulgated an ordinance for the seizure of coal tax revenues, custom receipts and certain pledges in connexion with forest resources in the occupied territory. The British representative on the Commission did not vote.—Reuter.

POINCARE THREATENS RETALIATION

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Berlin.—An official communique says that M. Poincare, replying to the German protest against the extension of Franco-Belgian occupation, had said that possibly, if production fell below the present figure, all transport of coal to the unoccupied parts of Germany would be stopped. The Communique adds that Von Hoesch, German Charge D'Affairs at Paris, has been instructed to reply that the impossibility of supplying coal for the reparations and the occupied area is due not to the German Government's attitude but to the "unwarranted invasion." If the threat to allow unoccupied Germany only surplus coal after the French and Belgian needs have been supplied, were carried out, it will constitute fresh breach of the Treaty of Versailles, under which German needs must take precedence over those of reparations.—Reuter.

GERMANY ACCUSED OF VIOLATING TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Hague.—The first example in history of Sovereign States' arraigning a sovereign State before the International Court occurred in connection with the application filed by Britain, France, Italy and Japan against Germany concerning the latter's refusal to permit British vessels free access to the Kiel Canal in 1921 in accordance with the Peace Treaty.—Reuter.

"BRITISH NEUTRALITY NO LONGER TENABLE."

LONDON, Jan. 20.

As regards the critical nature of the situation in Europe, the "Manchester Guardian" says that the French exploitation of the state forests and the attachment of the Rhineland Customs bring the French into the British occupied area, where the British are responsible for order. The British cannot stand aside in the event of disorders. The "Manchester Guardian" urges the Government to consider the steps to be taken in the situation which is arising and in which neutrality is no longer tenable.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Berlin.—The report that a mission is proceeding to London to seek British intervention is officially denied.—Reuter.

ITALY AND BRITISH SUPPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Rome.—The "Giornale d'Italia" hopes that Britain will support any possible attempt at conciliation or mediation by Italy in connexion with the Ruhr situation.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Italian Government has informed the French and British Governments that regards the present situation on the Ruhr as fraught with great danger and suggests that further forcible steps must only taken after mature consideration.—Reuter.

FRANCO-BELGIAN INVASION

DUTY OF LABOUR.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Berlin.—The "Vorwaerts" states that the Conference of the principal socialists and the labour bodies unanimously decided that it was the duty of Labour to give all appropriate support to the resistance being offered to the Franco-Belgian invasion, though the fight against reaction would, at the same time, be energetically pursued.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND THE CRISIS.

COUNCIL'S NEXT VENUE AT GENEVA

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent says that the Brazilian Ambassador in London who is also the Chairman of the League of Nations is leaving to-day for Paris. There has been much correspondence during the past forty-eight hours as to whether the Council of the League shall meet in Geneva or Paris and whether on the 21st or the 26th January. But it is believed that the Council will meet on the 31st January and at Geneva, a neutral venue being rightly deemed most suitable for discussion of the present Franco-German crisis. Much discussion may in the first instance, says the correspondent, take place behind closed doors pending an agreement as to the manner in which the question had best be raised at a public sitting. The correspondent adds that the mere fact that it has been rendered possible thus to raise the question without fear of disruption of the Council or of a threat of withdrawal from the League on the part of certain Powers constitutes a notable diplomatic achievement.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent says: "It is gratifying to learn that when at the last meeting of the Allied Rhineland Commission Lord Kilmarnock was constrained to dissociate himself from the decision taken by his French and Belgian colleagues to carry out the seizure of the pledges and enforcement of the sanctions on the left bank of the Rhine, M. Tirard, the French Chairman, responded wholeheartedly that nothing should be done by Britain's Allies of such a nature as to compromise the British troops in the Cologne region. There are practically no mines within the British jurisdiction but there are forests and customs offices. Lord Kilmarnock pointed out to M. Tirard that the British soldiers could not be expected to participate in any of the measures proposed nor to interfere in any trouble which might be created thereby. Whereupon, M. Tirard replied that every precaution would be taken by the French in order that no such emergency should arise within the British zone."—B. O. W.

A correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that all neutral members of the League are giving full support to the proposal of Branting to submit the Franco-German crisis to the forthcoming Council of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

REPORTED GERMAN MISSION TO ENGLAND.

DEVOID OF FOUNDATION.

OXFORD, Jan. 20.

The reports that a German mission is coming to London to request British intervention in regard to the Ruhr situation seem devoid of foundation. There is no knowledge of such mission in London official circles. In any case it is declared that such mission would gain nothing here. The British Government's position is absolutely unchanged. Britain desires to become involved neither politically nor militarily.—B. O. W.

NEW CURRENCY IN RUHR.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Paris.—It is understood that a new Franco-Belgian currency is being introduced into the occupied territories on the first February. It consists of a milliard francs in decimal paper money and will be guaranteed by reserve funds from the sale of the proceeds of the Ruhr Products.—Reuter.

FRESH ARRESTS AT ESSEN.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE DEMANDED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Essen.—Frits Thyssen and other arrested German industrial magnates will be tried

(Continued on next page).

THE NEW PARTY.

MEETING IN BOMBAY ON 27TH INSTANT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20

Khilafat Swartj Party Committee appointed at Gaya, to draft a detailed programme of the party, wil meet at Bombay at the house of Seth Chotani on 27th January at 1 p.m. A number of gentlemen have been coopted as members of the Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIA IYER'S HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

Dr. S. Subramania Iyer has been seriously ill since Monday. His health had been indifferent for over a fortnight, and it took a bad turn early this week. On Tuesday and Wednesday his heart was seriously weak, but since then he has been showing signs of improvement.

MINORITY GRIEVANCES.

MR. SATYAMURTHI ON NEW PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

At a meeting under the auspices of the Congress Swarajya Khilafat party Mr. S. Satyamurthi referring to the new party said that the majority in the Congress showed a pride of numbers and refused to recognise, even at any willing sacrifice on their part, the minority. The only course left for them was either to commit political suicide or assert their element, the party right. They preferred the latter as the self-respecting course and thus formed the new party. Whether that party would develop into a spl't or not depended upon the future. If the majority would recognise the minority party's existence inside the Congress everything would go well. The goal of his party was the goal of the Congress and they were very anxious to win their rightful place to work for Swaraj.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar who was to have spoken at the meeting but had already left for Bombay to attend a meeting of the new party, in a letter addressed to the President said that the new party had neither ignored the duties imposed upon the minorities nor the possible chances of weakening the united national effort in the Congress.

NEXT CONGRESS.

GODAVARI COMMITTEE'S OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

The Godaveri District Congress Working Committee passed a resolution requesting the Andhra Provincial Committee to resolve to hold the next Indian National Congress at Cocanada.

CHAURI CHAURA CASE.

APPEALS IN ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

172 accused on Chauri Chaura case have appealed and appeals will be heard on the 19th February in the High Court.

MADRAS RESOLUTION ON CHAURI CHAURA SENTENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

The Executive Committee of the Madras District Congress Committee at a meeting in the Mahajana Sabha Hall passed a resolution viewing with abhorrence and expressing indignation at the inhuman sentence of death passed on 172 citizens of India for their alleged thoughtless and indiscreet action at Chauri-Chaura.

MALEGAON PUNITIVE POLICE.

APPEAL AGAINST DECREE FOR RECOVERY OF COST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NASIK, Jan. 20.

The hearing of the three Malegaon civil suits against the Government for a declaration that the Government notification issued in June last directing the recovery of the cost of the punitive police stationed at Malegaon and of the amount of compensation awarded to claimants who suffered damages in riots of April 1921, from Hindu and Mahomedan shop-keepers dealing in yarn and saris, on behalf of the Momin weavers, is illegal, and for an injunction restraining the Government from recovering the amounts, commenced before Mr. Advani, District Judge, on the 18th instant. Mr. Thakore opened the case for the plaintiffs and briefly dealt with the various questions of law involved in the suits. The whole of the day was taken up with Mr. Thakore's opening address and the hearing of the suits was adjourned till Friday the 19th instant.

DEMAND FOR MILL MADE CLOTH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

The demand for local mill made cloth is steadily rising. Those mills that had stopped working for certain days per week are now fully working as usual and some of the mills are thinking of working at night also with second shift of workmen.

DEATH OF A FAVOURITERACE HORSE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGON, Jan. 20.

Mr. Goculdas' horse "Rock Star" hot favourite for the "Civil Service Cup" died on January 18th.

U. P. LETTER.

THE TALK OF THE HOUR.

PROPAGANDA FOR PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The general talk everywhere is about the schism in the Congress. It is not possible to measure the exalt strength of the majority and the minority paries. It however seems that the minority party has a larger following in the United Provinces than in the other provinces. Nothing is definitely known about the exact line of work the minority party of these provinces proposes to take up. According to the information derived from a reliable source their first attempt will be to capture as many seats as they can in the District Boards and Municipal Committees. In the provinces the franchise for District Boards and Municipalities is coterminus with the francaise for the Legislative Council. Thus the result of the elections to these first mentioned bodies will serve as an index to the strength of the Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj party in these provinces. The elections are to take place in March next. Till then it seems that the leaders of the Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj party will concentrate all their efforts on winning the elections to District Boards and Municipalities.

A NEW HINDI DAILY.

The "Navyuga" the first Hindu daily to appear in Allahabad has come out. The first issue was brought out on the 8th inst. It is edited by Pandit Gauri Shankar Misra. The new paper will be devoted for the propagating the views of the majority party of the Congress. The editor Pandit Gauri Shankar Misra is well known as the leader of the Kisans. Under his editorship the "Navyuga" is sure to become a force.

THE ASAHAYOGI.

The leaders of the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj party are also going to bring out a daily in Hindi. Its name will be "Asahayogi" and it is to be edited by Pandit Kapil Dev Malaviya. The first number of the "Asahayogi" is expected to appear by about the middle of this week.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Durban.—The weather was fine. Th match was witnessed by seven thousand spectarors and the wicket was easy. England completed the first innings for 428. England continued cautiously this morning and by lunch time had made 298 for 3. The crowd barracked Mead and Mann who added 154 tc sixth wicket. Mann made 84 including two sixes, and ten fours. Mead made 181 in 500 minutes which included 13 fours. He gave two chances but displayed monumental patience and put up impertubable defence. In the circumstances, he used the most correct tactics. Bowling was consistently good. Hall had the best analysis, taking 4 for 105. Fielding for the most part was excellent South Africa has made 70 without loss.—Reuter.

Invercasgill.—M. C. C. made 319 against Southland. Calthorpe scored 77 which included three sixes and ten fours. His innings took only forty-nine minutes. Southland are 100 for 5.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Two Rugby Football International matches were played to-day. In fine weather forty thousand people watched England beat Wales by seven points to three at Twickenham.

Fifteen thousand turned up in fine weather at Inverleith where Scotland beat France by sixteen points to three.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

England met Wales in the Rugby football match to-day at Twickenham on a ground that was on soft side following rain overnight. The start of the match was sensational. The English forward price, after missing a drop at the goal, followed up, got the ball and scored a try near the post within a few seconds of the start. Conway failed with a very easy kick.

Wales then attacked, and from the line-out Cornish made a beautiful run and sent Micheal in with a try. Jenkins tried unsuccessfully to convert. At half time the scores were level, three points all.

Half an hour after the second half had started, Smallwood dropped a wonderful goal for England from the half way line. The final scores were:—

England 7 points, (one dropped goal, one try.)

Wales 3 points, (one try.)

SCOTLAND V. FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The ground at Inverleith was in excellent state when Scotland played France in the Rugby football match to-day. The home side won toss and played with the wind in their favour. After twenty-five (?) minutes' delightful bout of passing by the Scottish three-quarters resulted in McLaren's scoring a try wide out. Drysdale converted. Scotland thus led at half time by five points to nil.

On restart, following a fine Scottish forward rush Bryce got over with a clever try and Drysdale again converted. Ten minutes from time, McLaren scored try. The kick failed. Then Moureaux made a mark and dropped a lovely goal for France. Near the end of the game, Liddell scored a try which was not improved. The final scores were:—

Scotland 16 points (two goals, two tries.)

France 3 points (goal from mark.)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

To-day' Association football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal one, Manchester City nil, Notts Forst three, Villa one, Birmingham nil, West Bomwich two, Blackburn three, Cardiff one, Bolton one Sheffield one, Burnley two, Preston nil, Everton four Stoke nil, Sunderland one Huddersfield one, Chelsea three New castle nil, Middlesboro nil, Liverpool two, Oldham nil Tottenham three.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley two Blackpool two, Bradford City two Hull one, Coventry nil South Shields two, Duerby two Fulham nil, Leicester two Notts County one, Manchester United nil Leeds nil, Port vale one West Ham three, Wednesday two Bury nil, Southampton one Crystal Palace two, Stockport one Rotherham nil, Wolverhampton Wanderers one, Clapton three.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN).

Accrington four Bradford Three, Ashington one Wrexham one, Crewe four Durham nil, Chesterfield three Wigan one, Grimbsy nil Tranmere nil, Lincoln one Nelson nil, Rochdale three Barrow one, Southport two Darlington one, Stalybridge one, Hartlepools one, Halifax one Walsall two.

THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN.

Brighton two Bristol City one, Bristol Rovers nil Northampton nil, Charlton one Brenford one Exeter two Swindon one, Gillingham four Portsmuth two, Luton six Swansea one, Merthyr one Reading one, Newport nil Aberdare nil, Plymouth one Norwich one, Queens Park Rangers two Millwall three, Southend two Watford one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen one Morton one, Albion two, Saint Mirren nil, Clyde nil Raith Rovers nil, Dundee nil Hearts nil, Falkirk three Hamilton one, Hibernians three Ayr nil, Kilmarnock one Rangers two, Motherwell nil Airdrienonians nil, Partick two Alloa nil, Third Lanark one Celtic nil.—Reuter.

SOVIET ELECTIONS.

LENIN APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIES

A Moscow telegram states that the first meeting of the newly-elected All-Russian Executive Committee was held on Saturday at the Kremlin.

The following members of the Council of People's Commissaries were (says Reuter) unanimously elected:—

President, M. Lenin; Vice-Presidents, MM. Rykov, Tsuriupa and Kameneff; Foreign Affairs, M. Tchitcherin; Home Affairs, M. Djerjinski; Education, M. Lunacharski; Health, M. Semashko. Inspection of Workers and Peasants, M. Tsuriupa; Nationalities, M. Statin; Finance, M. Sokolmirox; Agriculture, Jakovenko; Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, M. Bogdanoff: Food, M. Briuhanoff; Foreign Trade M. Krassin; Labour M. Schmidt; Posts, M. Dovgalewski; Justice M. Kurski.—"Daily Herald."

"LORD BLESS OUR SOULS."

In the light of the recent declarations of Lord Curzon at Lausanne regarding Allied Graves at Gallipoti, the following note appearing in the New York "Nation", would make pertinent reading:—

"Lord Curzon made an impassioned appeal on behalf of the Allies, for possession of several parts of Turkish territory where their soldiers and sailors are buried. "That is sacred soil to us."

"Lord Bless our souls, if Britain is to own every acre of sacred soil where British blood is spilt, what a petty thing her Empire will come to seem? Archangel, Vladivostock, the Crimea, Peking and Persia, Blenheim and Waterloo; Lexington and Yorktown and Vimy Bridge and Yepres, and the marshes on the Somme—all sacred British soil, which Britain must possess! There are strang quirrks to the English mind."

MORAL FOR REVOLUTIONARIES.

General Willcocks contributed two columns of "Tales of Our Indian Troops" to an evening paper yesterday. "Sir James Willcocks' stories of the wonderful loyalty and fighting courage of the Indian soldier," says an editorial note, "throw an interesting sidelight on the suggestions that any British hostile attitude to Turkey and Islam might corrupt the staunchness of Britain's troops in India." It also throws an interesting sidelight on our refusal to repay "staunchness" and "loyalty" with the self-government for which India has asked so long. To deserve well of Great Britain is clearly "not enough."—"Sunday Pictorial."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Delhi Jan. 20.

About fifty members of the Legislative Assembly were present at the meeting specially convened by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer at the Raisina Hostel last evening when Committees were appointed to formulate resolutions dealing with the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission and the management of Railways and to suggest how best to concentrate upon some important amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code Bill. Further discussions on these and other matters were postponed till Sunday. The Democratic party has elected Mr. Seshagiri Iyer as president.

THREE YEARS FOR CHEATING POSTAL OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

At the High Court, to-day the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against F. F. Dawson who was charged with an offenco under Sec. 418 and 420 read with section 75 of Indian Penal Code for cheating postal officials at Bhawalpore by personating himself as Mr. S. H. Thorne and receiving a money order of rupees 100 in the latter's name. The Judge agreeing with the verdict of the jury sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

MAKING GERMANY PAY!

(Continued from previous page.)

by a Court Martial in Mains on the 22nd January. Further arreste include the Director of State Railways, Essen District, for refusing to obey the order of the French. The Governor of the Wiebaden district has been relieved of his duties and expelled from the district. The Mineworkers' Council of the Ruhr have issued a manifesto demanding officials, otherwise they indicate an intention to call a strike or what is equivalent to "ca' canny" policy. It is reported that clerical and technical staffs of Stinnes' works at Alse have alrady come out on strike. The French authorities obtained 13,300 tons of coal to-day.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO MINING MAGNATES. ARRESTS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Simultaneously with the arrest of Thyssen Junior and others, the French demanded the production of statistics from the Steinkohl Company. The officials refused to give information and went on strike.—Reuter.

DISOBEYING FRENCH ORDERS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The postmaster of Essen and the head of the telegraph construction works have been arrested in consequence of their refusal to obey the French orders. There have been several mine strikes when the French soldiers have appeared, but a majority of them have been short-lived.—Reuter.

MINE MANAGER ARRESTED.

WORKERS' RESENTMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Essen.—When the French seized the State mine, Bergmanns Gluck in Westerholt, the mine officials there refused to accede to the demand for the dispatch of cool to a particular destination, whereupon the Manager was arrested and others ordered to remain in the offices day and night. Similar incidents have occurred in Becklinghausen, Buer and Oberhausen; workers in the last mentioned place have ceased the production of coke. They have demanded the release of their imprisoned officials and the withdrawal of troops and are threatening to down tools.

The Workers' Council has threatened similar action in the Ruhr which is the most important centre for generating electricity for all State mines.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Thyssen Junior, Ten Gelmann and four other mining magnates have been arrested and taken to Dusseldorf.—Reuter.

GERMAN MINERS STRIKE WORK.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Essen.—The miners at Mulheim resumed work following the withdrawal of the French Troops and the release of four arrested officials.—Reuter.

The entire staff of the mine at Syerhrade (?) struck to-day in consequence of the Belgian occupation.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Essen.—The miners are sending a deputation to M. Dtgoutte to demand the release of arrested officials, the withdrawal of troops and the annulment of confiscation.

The miners in Mulheim district and Dusseldorf have already struck work.—Reuter.

BRITISH COAL BOOM.

OXFORD, Jan. 20.

Great activity prevails in British coal ports. From Swansea, Glasgow, Newcastle and other places it is reported that big enquiries for coal are coming from France and Germany. Nearly thirty thousand tons of coal and patent fuel were cleared from Swansea docks yesterday, taree-fourths of it being for French ports. To-day the steamer "Bergerson" left Swansea with the first cargo of coal which has left that port for Germany since the War. These demands from the Continent synchronise with the large orders which have recently been received from the United States at coal ports, notably in South Wales. There is consequently considerable congestion.—B. O. W.

BUSINESS AT ESSEN COMING TO STANDSTILL.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Essen.—In consequence of the continued French occupation of a branch of the Reichsbank, the private Banks here have closed down. They announce that they will not open while the Reichsbank is "blockaded." The business is thus rapidly coming to a standstill.

The Reichsbank remains open, but the staff have refused to work under the French bayonets. A provision has already been made for payment of the miners' wages.

It is reported that the Director of the Postal Services has been placed in prison for refusing to obey the French Military orders.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS CORDON ROUND THE RUHR.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Elberfeld.—An official announcement with regard to the French intention to seize customs coal tax and to exploit forests, adds that orders will come into operation forthwith in the newly occupied territory, while a customs cordon round the entire Ruhr district will be established by the end of this month. French circles hope that Britain will participate in the supervisionary measures to be taken at bridgeheads for the purpose of customs collections.

It is reported that the Reichsbank at Mayence has suspended operations, causing confusion in the district. It is understood that if the German Government is responsible for the suspension France will introduce new currency or franc.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Berlin.—It is officially declared that the Imperial, Prussian and Bavarian Governments regard the decree confiscating the Customs and other revenues of the Rhineland as illegal and not binding and expect that all officials will stubbornly resist. They will be vigorously protected in the event of employment of unlawful force.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN ARBITRATION COURT.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Berlin.—It is officially stated that the German representatives on the Mixed Franco-German Arbitration Court in Paris will no longer participate in its sittings as the situation does not permit satisfactory cooperation. The same order applies to the Belgo-German Court in Brussels.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Paris.—Fifteen States, including America, are represented on, and seventeen others have promised their support to the Commercial Arbitration Court inaugurated to-day with the object of avoiding ordinarily tedious and expensive trial of international disputes. All the disputants are in honour bound to accept the court's decisions.—Reuter.

FRENCH OFFICERS NOT TO BE ACCOMMODATED.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Berlin.—The Hotel Keepers' Association has unanimously agreed to refuse to accommodate all French and Belgians as also to discontinue the sale of French wines, viands, and newspapers.—Reuter.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN DUSSELDORF.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf says that the railway strike as regards transport of coal has begun. The French military railwaymen are being sent throughout the coalfield to ensure the continuance of services.

The German nationalist agents are busy in the Ruhr. It is reported that secret associations of students and others are being formed.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Berlin.—Following the stoppage of river traffic the Government has forbidden the State Railway officials and workmen to cooperate in any way in forwarding coal to France or Belgium.—Reuter.

THREAT FOR INFRACTION OF PROCLAMATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Essen.—Fines of from fifty to hundred million marks and imprisonment for five years are threatened by General Degoutte for the infraction of the proclamations ordering German officials to hand over the proceeds of customs and coal tax.—Reuter.

GERMAN RESOLUTION TO USE GERMAN LANGUAGE ONLY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Berlin.—The Ministry of Railways has ordered that wherever contact with French or Belgian occupation officials is unavoidable, railway and waterway officials and workmen must use the German language exclusively.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION OF GLUTTONY

DR. CUNO'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Berlin.—Dr. Cuno has issued a manifesto to the Federal Government in which he says that the distress of the vast majority of the population has been intensified by the Franco-Belgian invasion. All the authorities must most energetically combat gluttony, luxury and abuse of alcohol and immediately prohibit the sale of drink to youths, rigorously punish drunkenness, introduce early closing and withdraw licenses to taverns and dancing-halls, etc.—Reuter

MARCEL CACHIN ARRESTED.

LONDON. Jan. 19.

A Paris cable reports the arrest of the French Communist leader, Marcel Cachin. Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Although Marcel Cachin has requested to be allowed to share the lot of other Communists who have been arrested, he has not yet been actually arrested.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Socialist, Marcel Cachin has now been arrested and is at present lodged in the Sante Prison.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIR MISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Plans are being made for the French air mission. It will be composed of half a dozen pilots and will visit East and the Far East for the purpose of demonstrating the importance of aerial navigation. The tour will be extended to include India, Malay States. Indo-China, Japan and China.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Viceroy and Lady Reading will leave Delhi for Ajmer and Jodapur on the 25th returning on the 29th instant.

The Governor of Punjab and Lady Maclagan accompanied by staff arrived at Bikaner on the 19th instant on a private visit to the Maharajah.

SANTA CRUZ'S NEW SCHOOL

BLESSED BY BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

The little colony of Willingdon at Santa Cruz presented a gay appearance on Sunday, on the occasion of the blessing of the new school building for St. Theresa's Convent High School by His Grace the Bishop of Damaun. The new building was recently completed by the Catholic Housing Society for the use of the School, which though started only six months ago, has very rapidly expanded. Prior to the ceremony, His Grace held a Confirmation service at the Catholic Church, and afterwards His Grace supported by the Vicar-General and one or two other priests arrived at the pleasant little spot on which the new building has been raised. He was received by the Carmelite Sisters—who run the School and some of the prominent members of the Managing Committee of the Catholic Housing Society, including Mr. Selwin, J.P., and Mr. F. Selwin, Secretary. A number of little children presented his Grace with lovely bouquets and afterwards songs were chanted by some of the pupils of the convent. Mr. Selwin, J.P., on behalf of the Catholics of Willingdon and other parts of Santa Cruz presented his Grace with an illuminated address felicitating his Grace on the completion of his Episcopical Jubilee. After aluding to various improvements successfully carried out in the Diocese of Damaun, the address went on to say:—

"We are extremely grateful to Your Grace for locating the new St. Theresa's Convent in our midst, and giving us the benefit of an up-to-date Girls' School. This has considerably improved the amenities and Catholic life of Santa Cruz and helped to make residence in this Suburb popular. The need for the School and its popularity, may be judged from the fact that almost all the children of the locality whether Christians, Hindus, Parsees or Mahomedans are attending the same; and that within the short space of three months it was found necessary to arrange for a new building. The six months during which they have been under the care of Revd. Mother Mary Angela the children have shown remarkable improvement. It is therefore a matter of particular satisfaction to the Bombay Catholic Housing Society, that they have been able to erect this building and hand it over to the Reverend Mother to provide for the additional Children that were seeking admission and to start a boarding establishment. We trust that the School will grow in usefulness and popularity and will be the nursery of many more similar institutions in Salsette and Bassein the scene of many memorable achievements and great sacrifices of the Portuguese nation.

As a small token of our gratitude and as an encouragement to the self-sacrificing Nuns working among us and as a Memorial of Your Grace's Episcopal Jubilee, we have started a Burse for the support of Girls to be trained as Nuns in the St. Theresa's Convent, and we beg to request Your Grace to allow us to associate it with your revered name as the "Don Jose Sebastiao Pereira Jubilee Burse."

His Grace the Bishop then blessed the new building sprinkling holy waters in every part and afterwards the assembly—which consisted, besides the local Catholics, of several Parsis and Hindus from the place—was entertained with a tambourine dance performed admirably by a group of little children.

BISHOP'S REPLY.

A report on behalf of the Mother Superior was read briefly describing the progress of the School. The report referred to the growing popularity of the School and the difficulty of meeting the increased demand for accommodation, and expressed the gratitude of the Carmelite Sisters to the Catholic Housing Society and to the good people of Santa Cruz for coming to the rescue of the School. In concluding the report said: "A Burse has been started for the education of young ladies wishing to join our congregation and in memory of Your Grace's Jubilee, we beg to be allowed to call it the Don Jose Sebastino Pereira Burse."

As the Bishop is in feeble health, his Grace's reply was read by the Vicar-General. The reply, after warmly commending the Catholics of Santa Cruz on their good example and congratulating the present and previous committees for the success of their combined labour, skill and prudence, expressed a hope that the Colony might flourish "so that when the Silver Jubilee of the Society comes, Santa Cruz may shelter a busy happy, dutiful and truly Catholic city." His Grace also paid a tribute to the ladies who in the past had taken part in the Society's deliberations and hoped that the ladies would "ever preserve, enlarge and assert their good influence in the restinies of the town and of the homes". His grace warmly congratulated the Sisters, who within so short a time as six months after their coming from Travancore, had brought about such wonderful result by their devotion to duty and said: "we may confidently look forward to the day when the foundations of a larger convent will be laid and a suitable and graceful Church will rise in your midst holding aloft in its towers the holy sign of Santa Cruz." Concluding his Grace hoped that the good influence of the St. Thereza's convent might radiate in all directions and its new foundations might branch out all over Salsette, Bassein Surat, and all over the diocese of Damaun, and appealed to the public generously to support the institution.

In honour of the event, a day's holiday for the children was announced and before his Grace left the premises, many Catholics, including several ladies kissed his Grace's ring with becoming reverence, and the pleasant function of the evening came to a close with cheers for his Grace.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 20.

C.P. scored 142 in the first innings against Bengal. The Bengal bowling and fielding were excellent. Bengal replied with 221. Captain White contributed 93 and L. Carberry 45, both playing a steady game. In the second innings C.P. collapsed as a result of the fine bowling of Mr. H. Bose who took seven wickets. C.P. scored 95. Khan Mahomed contributing 41. Bengal knocked up the required runs with the loss of two wickets and declared, thus winning by eight wickets. A scratch match will be played today between the Hindus and Mahomedans on one side and the Europeans and Parsis on the other. On Monday Bengal plays Bombay.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

NICETY WIN; THE WELLINGTON PLATE.

Yesterday's meeting attracted a very large attendance. The weather was pleasant, but the sport was poor. The day was remarkable for the great number of scratchings both before and after the acceptances as a consequence of which very poor fields started in the best events of the day. Is the erratic handicapping we are having this season responsible for the scaring away of many good horses in these important events? Many seem to think so. Anyhow it is a pity that big stakes are going a begging. The W. I. T. C. will perhaps soon realize that this state of things cannot be to their advantage as the "Tote" takings become insignificant. The public also will soon lose their interest in these tame affairs. As regards the Wellington Plate would that the runners had included a Galway Gate, Silver Image, Goldgainer or Owen Roe; the last-named was again compelled to scratch on account of his unequal handicap. Previously penalized at 5 lbs more than the great Silver Image, the unfortunate Owen Roe will, we fear, be now compelled to decline throughout the season. He is not the only horse who may have to do so. We may see stranger things yet before the end of the season. *Qui vivra verra.*

The Muscat Plate, Division I, was the first event on the programme. It was for "newly-landeds." A field of twenty lined up. Zaid was in better demand from Delyar Jung and Nafa. The first-named ran well and only lost by a head to Askari who made a great rush up the straight. Delyar Jung—the top-weight—placed third not far behind.

The 2nd Division of the same Plate saw Ariel Mail, a hot favourite. Much money went on Isfoog. The favourite could only finish fourth, the winner turning out in Zaidan who has placed twice before this season. He won in fine style from Small Boy and the consistent Isfoog.

The next event was the Versova Plate, Division II. It was a sprint event for horses in the 3rd Division, Daphnis and Unruly started favourites. The former with a heavy impost won comfortably from the other top-weight, Cracknel. Unruly finished a good third.

A very small field faced the starter for the Maryborough Handicap of 1 mile. Vale of York and Coleby attracted the most supporters. The latter won easily from Vale of York.

The Flemington Plate, provided the sensation of the day. It was a 1½-mile handicap event for horses in the 2nd Division. Rock Dew was elected favourite. On Leave was by no means neglected. The former cracked the pace for the greater part of the journey and should have been the winner had he not broken down up the straight. Most experienced sportsmen thought it rather strange that this horse was out again in the short space of a few days after winning a long distance event in which he cut a terrific pace. We expected great things from this horse and are sorry to find that he may not race again for some time to come. Night Watch sprang a surprise on the public by winning this race and returning a handsome dividend of Rs. 364. We are glad to see that he has at last won a race in this country. Imported into this country from Australia as one of that country's best thoroughbreds he did nothing for all the years he had been here. As recently as the 10th instant he ran in the York Plate, 1½ miles, with almost the same weight, but was seen to run in the rear. His sudden feat yesterday was therefore the more amazing and perhaps none were more surprised than his own stable connections.

The Wellington Plate owing to the numerous scratchings was the greatest farce of the day as only six starters participated. Allensmore was allotted 6-2 in this race, figured on the card at 6-4, but actually started at 7-3 with one of the lightest jockeys in the country on his back. Had this horse been allotted at least 7-0, Owen Roe might have been handicapped at least at 9-8. This is at least what would have been done in a country where handicapping is done in a scientific manner. As already stated above the small field witnessed yesterday in this race was really due to the unequal handicapping. Nicety won a good race from Count Palatine who ran very creditably for his first outing.

In the 1st Division of the Varsova Plate, Bridal Blush started blazing hot favourite. Capstan also attracted many supporters. The favourite ran disappointingly the winner being Cheery Girl, Capstan finished second and Balira third.

The last race of the day was the Mohammerah Plate of 1½ miles for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. Public fancy was centred on Cummer. Much money went on Mandil and Dunbar. Cummer won in fine style from Dunbar. Mandil moved up the straight too late and could only finish an indifferent third.

Rao Saheb Sangidas Jesiram's horses did not appear on the card though they were left in. It is rumoured that there is some legal trouble regarding them.

The Bombay Entertainment Duty Act of 50 per cent. comes into force sooner than was expected. There was a notice posted up on the course to the effect that from February 1st, 1923, the charges of admission, inclusive of tax for the 1st Enclosure would be:

Gentlemen's Day Tickets, Rs. 6-0-0.
Ladies' Day Tickets, Rs. 3-0-0.
Lawn Tickets, Rs. 4-8-0.

Details:—

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1922, direct from the Country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.)
Mr Abdulla Daya's ASKARI 8-2 Hewitt 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ZAID 8-2 Herbert 2
Messrs S B Irani and B J Irani's DELYAR JUNG 9-0 McPherson 3
Mr Rashid Tookmachi's SHAMARAH 8-10 Raymond 4
Also ran—Barzan 9-0 Donnelly, Diamond 9-0 Ahmed Ali, Dirrah 9-0 Buckley, Nafa 9-0 Bowley, Ireland 9-0 Oomerkhan, Arman 8-10 O'Connor, Mustarak 8-10 Morris, Silver Cloud 8-10 Thompson, Mudkhul 8-10 Purtoosingh, Good Night 8-6 Harrison, Fala 8-6 R. Jones, Abjer 8-6 Syed Ismail, Negro 8-6 Khatil, New Year 8-6 L Jones, Ahyid 8-2 F Huxley, Dijla 7-12 S J Meekings.
The race:—They were sent away to a fairly good start. Shamarah soon assumed command followed by Delyar Jung, Fala, Zaid and Nafa. New Year was running last far behind. At the 3rd furlong Zaid improved his position. Delyar Jung entered the straight first but was soon headed by Zaid who looked a winner. He was however collared by Askari in front of the stands who won after a tight finish by a head. 1 length between second and third, ahead third and fourth.
Time—1 minute 27 3/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 142; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 13/8, and Rs. 14/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 7, and Rs. 7/8.
Favourites:—Zaid and Delyar Jung.
Winner trained by Faraj bin Sanad.
THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1922, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman's ZAIDAN 8-10 Buckley 1
Mr A M Shamlan's SMALL BOY 8-6 S J Meekings 2
Messrs Rashid Fadhoos and Hoosain Tamair's ISFOOG 9-0 Morris 3
Mr A M Khairaz's ARIEL MAIL 8-. McPherson 4
Not run:—Afrasiab, Forfeit, Kamel and Cock Eye.
Also ran:—Khoopchand 9-0 R. Jones, Mahir 9-0 Bowley, Basra Hope 9-0 O'Connor, Favourite 8-10 Donnelly, Munwar 8-10 Herbert, Tumlat 8-10 Oomerkhan, Lisbon 8-6 Syed Ismail, Novelty 8-6 Raymond, Lahoob 8-2 F Huxley, Mysore 8-2 Harrison, Baylan 8-2 Hewitt.
The race:—Munwar was the quickest away. The next in order were Zaidan, Small Boy, Ariel Mail and Isfoog. At the 3rd furlong the order was practically unchanged. Coming round the turn Zaidan assumed command and went away to win easily by 1½ lengths. 2 lengths between second and third, a short head between third and fourth.
Time:—1 minute 26 3/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 71; Places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 71 and Rs. 19/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27/8; Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 34/8 and Rs. 10.
Favourite:—Ariel Mail.
Winner trained by Rashid Dakeel.
THE VARSOVA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAPHNIS 8-12 Hewitt 1
Mr M Goculdass' CRACKNEL 9-12 Harrison 2
Mr Vernon's UNRULY 8-0 Morris 3
Genl Nawab Obaidulla Khan's LADY RITA 7-7 Donnelly 4
Not run:—Cahir Lass, Voltage, Pin Money, Golden Gleam.
Also ran:—Eager To 8-12 S J Meekings, Coxcomb 8-11 O'Connor, Lively 8-8 Buckley, Elsewise 8-0 Jones.
The race:—A good start. Daphnis was the last to take off. Unruly raced in front of Elsewise, Cracknel, Lady Rita. After they had covered half a furlong Daphnis was running third. Unruly brought his field up to the turn where he was joined by Daphnis who won a good race up the straight by 3/4 of a length. Cracknel moved up well and displaced Unruly for second place by ahead. 3 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 12. Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 12.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 6, Rs. 9, and Rs. 6/8.
Favourites:—Daphnis and Unruly.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.
THE MARYBOROUGH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A Handicap for horses 4 years old only.
Mr C N WADIA'S COLEBY 8-6 Herbert ... 1
Mr A Geddis' VALE OF YORK 8-12 Thompson 2
Mr P G Singhanee's VOLTAGE 7-4 R Jones 3
Genl Nawab Obaidulla Khan's MISS EVANS 9-0 Buckley 4
Not run:—Right Royal.
Also ran:—Esk Water 9-0 McPherson.
The race:—They got away together. Voltage led followed by Coleby, Vale of York, and Miss Evans. Esk Water was last. At the 4th furlong the order was the same. Esk Water was now a good way behind. Coleby moved up at the 3rd furlong and joined Voltage. Voltage was finished at the turn. Here Coleby shot out and left his field a winner by 2 lengths. Vale of York tried to make a show but failed. 2 lengths second and third, 6 lengths third and fourth.
Time:—1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 11/8
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. Rs. 5/8
Favourite:—Vale of York.
Winner trained by J E Malone
THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr Vernon's NIGHT WATCH 8-9 Morris 1
Mr A Geddis' RIGHT ROYAL 8-9 Thompson 2
Mrs A Geddis' ON LEAVE 8-8 R Jones 3
Mr C N Wadia's CALLY 8-1 Harrison 4
Also ran:—Rock Dew 9-0 Herbert, Quite Dark 8-11 Buckley, Archer 8-5 F Huxley, Traceable 7-12 Donnelly, Old Sport 7-9 Purtoosingh.
The race:—When the field came into view Old Sport was at the head of the field; then came Traceable, Archer, Rock Dew and On Leave. At the mile post Rock Dew took up the running followed by On Leave. Rock Dew increased his lead and brought his field to the bend at a good pace. He went well for a little way up the straight and flattered his supporters for a while. Night Watch came on the outside and won comfortably by 1 length. 1½ lengths, ahead.
Time:—2 minutes 35 3/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 364; Places Rs. 76/8, Rs. 34, Rs. 17/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 8/8.
Favourite:—Rock Dew.
Winner trained by T. Harrison.
THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.
Mr M Goculdass' NICETY, 8-2 A C Walker
Mr C N Wadia's COUNT PALATINE 8-3, Herbert .....
Mr Vernon's KILREA. 8-4. Morris .....
Mr Heath's CARBORUNDUM, 8-9, McPherson .....
Not run:—Bruce Lodge, Verge.
Also ran:—Murmansk 8-2 S J Meekings, Allensmore 6-4 (cd 7-3) R Jones.
The race:—Kilrea was the first out of the gate, but was soon headed by Nicety. At the 4th furlong the order was Nicety, Kilrea, Murmansk and Count Palatine. Nicety and Kilrea entered the straight abreast. A good finish ensued. Nicety won by a neck from Count Palatine who moved up very fast on the rails. The same between second and third, a head third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 14 4/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 39.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 15-8.
Favourites:—Nicety and Kilrea.
Winner trained by J Robinson.
THE VARSOVA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr G Wesche Dart's CHEERY GIRL, 7-6, R Jones 1
Mr R R S's CAPSTAN, 8-13, F Huxley ... 2
Mr Vernon's BALIRA, 8-4, Harrison 3
Mr R B Davison's CINTRA, 9-6, Buckley 4
Not run:—Dialect, Glass Rock, Bohea.
Also ran:—Bridal Blush 8-8 A C Walker; South Notts 9-9 McPherson, Mexican Eagle 8-13 Sherwood, Ceremony 8-10 Purtoosingh, Sunnygama 8-1 S J Meekings, Lomo 7-12 Morris.
The race:—Cheery Girl took a good start and showed the way to Balira, Mexican Eagle, Cintra and Bridal Blush. Capstan was in the bunch. Cheery Girl lead throughout and won easily by 1½ lengths from Capstan who made up a lot of ground. ½ length second and third, a head third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 16 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 89; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 51-8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 9 and Rs. 20-8.
Favourite:—Bridal Blush.
Winner trained by G Bell.
THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.
Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffi's CUMMER, 9-0, Morris 1
Mr A Geddis' DUNBAR, 8-4, Thompson ... 2
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's MANDIL, 9-3, Harrison 3
Mr Ardeshir Cursetjee's FERRY BOAT, 8-2, McPherson 4
Not run:—Khundil, Desert Flower, Karam.
Also ran:—Latiff 7-4 R Jones, Arthur 7-9 A C Walker, Domineer 7-0 Donnelly, Adar 7-5 Sherwood.
The race:—As soon as they were released Adar took up the running his nearest attendants were Arthur, Dunbar and Cummer. At the mile-post Arthur went to the front followed by Dunbar and Cummer. Mandil was running second last. At the bend Arthur retired leaving Cummer to enter the straight together with Dunbar. Cummer soon left Dunbar and won with ease by 1½ lengths. Mandil moved up strong and got third place 3 lengths behind, 1 length third and fourth.
Time:—2 mins. 23 3/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20-8; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 17.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 7 Rs. 8 and Rs. 11.
Favourite:—Cummer.
Winner trained by S R A Wahab.

KARNATAK AND CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

NEW WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

Realising the necessity of organized efforts towards the winning of political and economic independence, Karnatak women have formed a provincial Bhagini Mandal and pledged their entire support to the National Congress. At a meeting held here they passed a resolution to the effect that the Provincial Congress Committee be requested to refer all questions affecting the welfare of women in the Karnatak to the Bhagini Mandal and help them thus to realize their own responsibility in the struggle for India's emancipation. The second resolution urges every woman in the Karnatak to encourage boys and girls to join National Schools and Bal Senas as well as to help all those gallant sons who sign the Ahmedabad pledge and enrol themselves as volunteers. The following office-bearers were appointed for the next year Mrs. Umabai Joshi, the former President of Hubli Bhagini Mandal, the first President, and Mrs. Ramabai Mudvedkar and Mrs. Krishnabai Kulkarni secretaries. The headquarters of this new organisation are at Hubli.

The Belgaum District and the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committees will both meet at Belgaum on the 25th instant, when a vigorous campaign will be launched for collecting the Provincial quota of one lakh of rupees and the enrolment of thousand volunteers, as decided upon by the Congress Working Committee.

TO AVOID CONFUSION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I believe that an article appeared in the "Chronicle" some time early this month by a Mr. Buck of some magazine in America, I have not read the article nor do I know its tone. But as I am now in India as an American Exchange professor, and as I may at times write for American periodicals on subjects connected with India I wish that there be no confusion in the minds of your readers as to his or my identity. I am not acquainted with Mr. Robert Buck, the author whose work you printed, nor is he a member of my family.—Yours, etc.

PHILO M. BUCK, Jr.,
Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences,
University of Nebraska, U. S. A.
Now American Exchange Professor under the Carnegie Institute of International Education Baroda College, Baroda.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION "A" WARD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At first I intended to stand for "A" Ward, but owing to circumsances beyond my control I had to leave that ward and seek election for "C" Ward, with what chance of being elected I do not know. However, I find that some candidates appearing from "A" Ward and their agents are making capital out of that, and are using my name for getting promises to vote and also proxies. However, laudable that may be in their eyes, such gentlemen will agree that this is misuse of my name, and threfore I have to seek protection through your columns and to state that except Messrs Mathuradas Canjee Matani and Mathuradas Trikumjee and their agents I have not allowed any other gentleman to use, or misuse, my name and I trust that such "gentry" will please respect my feelings and not misuse my name for electioneering gain.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
Bombay, Jan. 20.

Her Highness the Maharani of Mysore (the late regent) has arrived in Madras on a short visit.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act

and

In the matter of arbitration between Mathurdas Goculdas

and

Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurjee.

Mathuradas Goculdas of Bombay Hindu Merchant residing at Chowpatty without the Fort. .....Applicant.

vs.

Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurji. .....Respondents.

WHEREAS by an (Award) Decree made in the above suit on the 15th day of January 1923 it was inter alia ordered that the respondents abovenamed do pay to the applicant abovenamed the sum of rupees twenty seven lacs, together with interest at 9 per cent thereon from the 16th day of January 1923 until payment and costs of execution.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment dated the 19th day of January 1923 the undermentioned 24 race horses belonging to and in the possession of Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurjee the Respondents abovenamed as pledges were attached, viz., 1 Brixworth 2. Country Lad 3. Not much 4. Husky 5. Joy Girl, 6. Braganza, 7. Danzig, 8. Apollo, 9. Resident, 10. Lucky Prince, 11. Quarryman, 12. Starboard, 13. Kaiser Girl, 14. King's own, 15. Ishallah, 16. Bahadur Muluk, 17. Rustam, 18. Whispering, 19. Ragazzo, 20. Ramadan, 21. Vauclore, 22. History, 23. Mombara, 24. Woorali.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will pursuant to the Judge's Order for immediate sale made on the 21st day of January 1923 put up for sale by public auction on TUESDAY the 23rd day of January 1923 at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Race Course, Mahalaxmi, without the Fort, the abovementioned race horses or so many of them as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said (Award) Decree, interest and costs and costs of execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Of the abovementioned horses Nos. 1, 3, 5, 11, 15, and 19 are on view at Captain Crawford's stables at Bellasis Road and the remaining are on view at Mr. Byramji Rustomji's stables at the Race Course.

The Applicant as well as Respondents have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

The sale will be without reserve and each lot will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

Each horse will be sold separately and the price thereof will have to be paid immediately after sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January 1923.

TEMULJI B. NARIMAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs PAYNE & CO.,
Applicant's Attorneys.

—Advt.

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OIL-LORDS AT LAUSANNE.

AN AFFRONT TO DEMOCRACY.

TOWNSHEND ON STRATEGIC BLUNDER.

A VILLANELLE OF OIL.

("As the Lord liveth, England seeks not a yard of territory."—Mr. Lloyd George.)

We crave no foot of foreign soil,
Thus have we vowed before the Lord.
(Mosul, they say, is rich in oil.)
We did not fight for vulgar spoil,
'Twas not for loot we drew the sword,
We crave no foot of foreign soil.
We did not fight, we did not toil
To gain a conqueror's reward.
(Mosul, they say, is rich in oil).
The burning sun, the sands that broil,
We leave them to the Arab horde:
We crave no foot of foreign soil.
Our word is gold, not tinsel foil
Like to the Kaiser's—man abhorred.
(Mosul, they say, is rich in oil).
Lord, we are landed in a coil!
To keep our vows we can't afford;
We crave no foot of foreign soil—
Save only Mosul—and its oil.—"Daily Herald."

OIL IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Yesterday there came into force an Act of Parliament entitled the "Oil in Navigable Rivers Act," designed to prevent the pollution of our waterways. One wishes it were possible by an "Oil in International Relations Act" to prevent the pollution of our foreign policy.

The influence of the Oil lords upon the diplomacy of Lord Curzon and of the Foreign Office is both a national danger and an affront to our professed democracy.

At this moment we are being dragged towards war with Turkey for the sake of Mosul oil. Let there be no doubt that the "grave situation"—now deplored by newspapers which a week ago were enthusiastically supporting the Curzonian diplomacy that has created it—is due to oil-lust.

Adroit diplomacy at Lausanne has used the "Capitulations" and "minorities" questions as screens. Decent hypocrisy in the Press now gravely assures us that the Mosul question is unaffected by the presence of oil—just as it may be remembered the Transvaal question in 1899 had—according to the leader writer—no connection with the presence of gold on the Rand.

The "Manchester Guardian"—one is sorry to see it at such work—solemnly tells us that we must rule Mosul because "the Kurd is not a Turk and does not speak Turkish." Is he then an Englishman, and does he speak English?

Moreover, it is argued, we must stay in Mosul, because Mosul is "a vital part of Mesopotamia."

But surely the question is precisely why we should stay in Mesopotamia at all. The people of Britain do not want to rule the "Mespot" Arabs. The "Mespot" Arabs do not want us to rule them.

Yet we hold to that dearly-won dominion. Our rulers are, it seems, prepared to fight a perilous war rather than evacuate it. Why?

Because there are Kurds in Mosul? Fudge! "There are girls in the gold-reef city" was the corresponding cant of the period before the South African War. But it was for gold mines that we fought the Boers. It is for oil-wells that we are now preparing to fight the Turks at the bidding of certain manipulators of finance in the City of London, who, under the Bonar Law as under the Lloyd George regime, are the real authors and dictators of the policies which Lord Curzon majestically enunciates.

Lord Birkenhead said once—let us not forget his monumental folly—that Mesopotamia was rich enough to pay for the war twice over. He was thinking of oil then, and oil which is in the thoughts of our rulers now. It is troubling the international waters. A match thrown into it may start a fearful blaze.—"Daily Herald."

"THE PREY DEPARTETH."

"Woe to the bloody city! It is all full of lies and robbery; the prey departeth not."

Thus the prophet Nahum apostrophised the ancient city of Nineveh built as the capital of the Assyrian Empire 3,000 years before the coming of Christ. Nineveh the Great had an eastern fall three miles long, and room for 175,000 people within its gates.

It has long since become dust.

But on the site of one of its suburbs stands to-day the town of Mosul, about which five nations are quarreling—for which the present rulers of Great Britain are running the risk of war.

Mosul lies about 250 miles to the north-west of Bagdad, and is inhabited by Kurds, Arabs, Assyrian Christians, and a few Turks. In the surounding (province, or vilayet, the population is 70 per cent Kurd, 20 per cent Christian, and 10 per cent Arab. The three races have lived happily together on the whole, both Moslems and Christians worshipping the same patron saints—namely "Tirjis" (St. George) and the prophet Jonah whose grave is shown on the left bank of the Tigris.

The Kurds, who form the majority of the population, have had in the past no love for the British and little for the Turk. But when, by the Treaty of Versailles, the Arab country of Mesopotamia was transformed into the British "mandated" territory of Irak, and when Great Britain hastened to occupy Mosul also, and to incorporate it with Irak, Kurds and Turks united in protest. Their protest frequently took the active form of raids into this new section of the British Empire, and had to be quelled by guns and bombs.

Why all this trouble and expense on the part of our Imperialists?

Because Mosul is rich in corn and richer still in oil. Because strategically she dominates the north of Mesopotamia as Bagdad dominates the south.

And because, since rulers are determined, apparently to stay in Bagdad (though Mr. Bonar Law wishes "we had never gone there"), they are equally determined that nobody but themselves shall sit in Mosul.

Their view is, in short, that "the prey departeth not."

A "GREAT DANGER."

"I should not like to be the man just now to propose war to the British Parliament on the subject of Mosul or Mesopotamia," remarked Sir Charles Townshend, in mail week, to a representative of the "Evening Standard."

"The British occupied Mosul after the Armistice," Sir Charles remarked, "in the same way as they treated Constantinople. The occupation was made without hesitation, is a strategic position and a great danger."

Sir Charles Townshend claims that the Lausanne deadlock is entirely due to the Mosul question, and that it has very little to do with the Capitulations.

OFFENSIVE HYPOCRISY.

To Mosul we have no rights whatever, and our pretended solicitude for the Arab and Kurd inhabitants of the region is simply a cloak for our desire to get its oil. What makes this hypocrisy all the more offensive is that the very newspapers which clamoured most loudly, "Clear out of Mesopotamia" are now "sternly rebuking" Turkish "chicanery" in claiming Mosul.

Have Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook so quickly forgotten their Mesopotamian election stunt? or have they not troubled to look at a map? Are they unaware that Mosul is part of Mesopotamia? To clear out of one and hold the other is impossible.

If there had been any shred of sincerity in their clamour, they would now be for giving up Mosul. Our greatest oil expert, Sir John Cadman, has admitted in our most Jingo print, the "Morning Post," that we can get the oil without holding the territory. Yet the Millionaire Press utters no word of protest against a settlement by violence which can only lead to more violence later on.—"Daily Herald."

REAL TROUBLE AT LAUSANNE.

The real trouble at Lausanne writes the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Herald" is Mosul. On the question of "capitulations"—strong thought Turkish feeling is—a settlement would be quite possible if the Allies made any genuine attempt to conciliate the Turks.

A concession or two in reality, a modification of language, a little consideration for the national pride of victorious Turkey, would work wonders.

It is Lord Curzon's dictatorial manner, his insolent insistence on the inferior status of the Ottoman Republic, which has forced a deadlock on this issue. And the Turks believe that he has done this deliberately, because he wants a break on capitulations (which concern all the Powers) rather than on Mosul (which is an issue between Britain and Turkey only).

But no diplomatic manoevring can conceal the fact that it is Lord Curzon's insistence on holding on to Mosul at all costs which is bringing Lausanne to failure and the chances of a peaceful settlement in the Near East to ruin.

It is an amazing situation.

This Mosul vilayet is the extreme northern portion of Mesopotamia.

The very word Mesopotamia stinks in the nostrils of the British people. Not only the Labour Party, not only the Liberals, but the majority, of the Tories themselves, have demanded withdrawal from that costly land.

The Tory Press, almost with one voice, demanded that Tory candidates and Tory Ministers should pledge themselves to withdrawal.

"We are all being bombarded by the Press to state definitely that we are going out of Mesopotamia and Palestine," was Mr. Bonar Law's description of the almost universal demand.

His own views are on record.

"I wish we had never gone there," he said on November 11. Earlier in the year he had declared (on May 22) that the nation "would be better without Mesopotamia and Palestine."

Yet now Mr. Law's Foreign Secretary is prepared to wreck the settlement of the Near East, and to bring the country into danger of a costly war, rather than evacuate one portion of this unwanted possession.

The nation has said very plainly that it does not want Mosul, or any other part of "Mespot." But the Fleet is Eastward bound. We are preparing to fight for the territory we want to be rid of.

Was ever a madder situation in all the mad history of politics?

OIL—THE REASON.

The reason, of course, is—oil. The nation does not want Mosul, or the cost of maintaining our dominion there over a hostile and warlike population.

But the oil-lords want it.

Lord Curzon and his Foreign Office diplomats are doing the bidding, not of the nation, but of the oil-lords. It is the nation, though, and not the oil-lord, which will have to foot the bill if war comes.

Behind the struggle between Lord Curzon and Ismet Pasha lies the struggle between the British people and the oil-lords for the control of British policy. And at present the oil-lords are on top.

Now you understand why the British delegation was furiously annoyed when the "Daily Herald" gave away the fact that the oil experts and the representatives of the oil-lords have been at Lausanne.

WHY THE OLD CABINET WAS SACKED

Lovat Fraser writes in the "Sunday Pictorial."—To begin with, however, we *must* give this new Government of ours a chance. Wherever I go I find people saying that Mr. Bonar Law has begun well. They like his amiability, his moderation, and his adroitness, and they are impressed by the signs of reviving trade which have followed the change of control. There has been *a restoration of public confidence*. The only trouble is that the new men are collectively *very like the Old Lot*, but I repeat that we *must* give them their chance.

* * * *

Yes, but *they* must give the country and the taxpayers a chance too. They *must* get us out of Mesopotamia before this coming year is over. Dozens and dozens of members of the new Parliament are pledged up to the neck in favour of withdrawal from Mesopotamia. What are they going to do about their pledges?

* * * *

While we were making merry at Christmastide clouds drifted over the Near East Peace Conference at Lausanne. The Turks began to demand a city and district called Mosul, away in the far north of Mesopotamia, and *six hundred miles from the sea*. Mosul is one of those places "where the oil comes from." We have told the Turks that they cannot have it back, because we have given it to "King" Feisal of Bagdad and the Arabs of Mesopotamia. The Turks are insistent, and the Lausanne Conference looks as if it may get badly bogged in the Mosul morass. I do not want to say too much at this critical juncture, because certain other Turkish demands are quite impossible; but while the diplomatists are wrangling at Lausanne I should like the electors of this country to reflect that if we insist on Feisal having Mosul *we shall eventually have to send an army there to hold it*. It is 250 miles beyond Bagdad, and Feisal only has a few ragamuffin troops of his own, *for whom we find the money*.

* * * *

What have *we* to do with Mosul, with our hungry unemployed filling the streets, and people sleeping five and six in a room in our city slums and our underhoused villages? We *must* get out of Mesopotamia. We *must* get out of Palestine. We *must* get out of Chanak. We *must* drop all these costly and foolish foreign adventures. Give the new Government a chance, I say, but do not toss up your hats and cheer because the Mediterranean Fleet is getting up steam to "demonstrate" against the Turks. *That was why we threw the Old Lot out.*

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Ananda Mohan Bose	Mahadev Govind Ranade
W. C. Bonnerjee	Sir Rash Behari Ghose
Lal Mohun Ghose	Sir Surendranath Banerjea
Sir J. C. Bose	Sir T. Muthusami Iyer
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Sir Syed Ahmed	Babu Kristo Das Pal
M. K. Gandhi	V. Krishnaswami Aiyar
R. N. Mudholkar	Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani
J. N. Tata	Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar
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Syed Hassan Imam	Sir N. G. Chandavarkar
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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, January 19.

The revision of Indian arms rules with a view to liberalise their provisions in several respects is recommended in the report issued to-day, of the committee of legislature which examined the rules. By a majority of nine against two the committee rejected the proposal for the adoption of a system by which licenses be issued without restriction to all applicants on payment of prescribed fee save in the case of undesirables specified in a list. The committee would have preferred total abolition of exemptions if it were practicable but agreed with the view of local Governments that it would create grave dissatisfaction among exemptees and would be unwise and inexpedient. The committee would add to exemptees the ministers and members of the Indian Legislature during their term of office and Privy Councillors. By a majority the committee rejected exemption to members of provincial councils. The committee do not recommend exemption for those who received titles after the first January 1920 nor for stipendary and honorary magistrates and urge that the present list of exempted title holders should be removed from the schedule and all such title holders be granted a life license conferring on them same privileges as now possessed. The removal of restriction in the use of arms imposed in the case of Dera Ghazi Khan district is recommended and it is suggested that the privilege enjoyed by D. G. Khan be extended to the districts of Campbellpur, Rawalpindi and another district adjoining N. W. Frontier province exposed to raids.

REGISTRATION OF ARMS BY EXEMPTEES.

The committee attach the highest importance to the registration of all arms by exemptees and recommend that the registration be made compulsory. In order to allow freer possession of arms and meet with criticism against undue restriction regarding the grant of licenses, the committee recommend that entitled classes, those entitled to a license ordinarily without any previous enquiry, should include all income tax payers, all those who pay land revenue of Rs. 600 or municipal cesses amounting to Rs. 100, heads of Hindu joint family and all Government servants getting a salary of Rs. 100 per month and above. In case of Madras, Punjab and U. P. land revenue requirements may be reduced to Rs. 250. Where enquiry is necessary, police should rarely conduct it because of public objection to that agency. Greater expedition in issue and renewal of licenses and freer issue of all India licenses are urged. It is further recommended that in case of refusal, District Magistrate should state in writing his reasons for the same and his order be subject to revision by the Commissioner or other officer of equal status.

SCALE OF FEES.

The scale of reduced fees are recommended for all provinces, the initial fee for a revolver being Rs. 10, rifle Rs. 5, breech loading gun and 11 bore rifle Rs. 3, and muzzle loading gun or air gun annas twelve. The renewal fees should be half the initial except in the case of the last named in which case it is to be eight annas. It is suggested that endeavour be made for reciprocal arrangements with any Indian state having properly administered arms rules. Persons arriving by sea in possession of arms are to be given temporary licenses for fourteen days and with a view to remove the existing inconvenience of bona fide sportsmen all restrictions on limits of ammunitions in case of shot guns or 22 bore or target rifles are to be removed. A uniform system for the whole of India regarding limitations on the amount of ammunitions is suggested. It is also recommended that arms presented by the Commander in Chief be exempted. The committee urge that normally no limit be placed on the number of licenses issued in any district or province.

Mr. Fyaz Khan in a minute of dissent recommends that licenses be not refused as in the case of Pundit Motilal on the ground of individual political views and wearing of khaddar and does not admit that the presence of any arms may prove dangerous to public peace and points out the absence of Hindu-Moslem quarrels in Indian states because rulers there did not follow the policy of divide and rule. He and Mr. Bajpai suggest fiscal system. Ujjagar Singh urged proper definition and extension of the terms "Great Sardars" and "Zamindars." The committee recommend a special officer to revise the rules in the light of their recommendations.

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HORSE BREEDING IN INDIA.

NEED FOR ENCOURAGING INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

A public meeting was held this evening in the Imperial Gymkhana Club under the presidency of Major-General James, Director of Army Remounts in India, to consider the (1) formation of an Indian national association of light horse-breeders, (2) the preparation of a stud-book for India, and (3) the formation of a horse-show association to ensure uniformity in all matters connected with horse-show throughout India to include rules, etc., for horse-show jumping and judging.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President in the course of his speech said at present the horse producing areas were practically confined to Punjab and United Provinces which were within reasonable reach of Delhi and it could be the headquarters of the association. Another difficulty that stood in the way of horse-breeding in India was that the production of horses apart from the small pony was practically entirely controlled by Government. India must be self-contained in all the essentials of life and if he were an Indian he would never rest until he had produced in the country and until he had placed racing for horses produced in country at least on a level with racing for imported horses. The object was to make India self-supporting from the race horse to the hack. It was surely worth some effort to furnish this demand from the country itself and so retain the money in India instead of letting it go abroad and be lost. The British cavalry regiments in India were fully satisfied with country-bred horses supplied to them and they would even like to be completely mounted on these horses. Continuing the speaker said that racing in India hardly justified its existence under present conditions because, the most important races were framed and the largest stakes were given to imported horses or for so-called country-breds produced in India. He appealed to the racing authorities to consider the important question of altering the definition of "country-bred" to a better term "Indian horse" and help and encourage breeders by the framing of suitable races with attractive stakes for the Indian horse. He also foresaw the possibility for the formation of a Northern India Turf Club and an All-India Jockey Club at no distant period. He saw no reason why they could not produce high class polo ponies in India.

INDIAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

After several speakers had supported the objects of the meeting, resolutions were passed forming an Indian National Association of Light Horse-breeders, the preparation of a stud-book in India and for forming a Horse Show Association. A Committee with Major-General James as president and consisting of Colonel Deane, Major Gannon, Hon. Mr. Barron, Colonel Braind, Nawab Habibullah Khan, Mohamed Khuda Bux Khan, Khan Bahadur Syad Ahmed Shah, Colonel Anderson, Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Lala Radha Mohan with Colonel Cole as secretary, was appointed to give effect to the above resolutions and the meeting terminated.

"KEMAL A TURK!"

G. K. N. Writes:—

The "Times of India" needs besides the Shamsul-ulmas some one who can be promised the distinction of Mahamhopadhya on its staff. This "leading paper of Asia" is often delicious on matters oriental. One can understand its London correspondent talking about Oriental art without much acquaintance with the names of its reputed representatives. With the spelling of their names, of course, he cannot be expected to be familiar. Three times in a couple of paras in the issue of the 9th he mutilates the name of the French artist, which judging from his expected qualifications is not unpardonable. What the man in London is pleased to call Goloubeff,—and it is no printer's mistake as it is repeated three times—is improved into Goloubiff by the local genius charged with boiling the events of the day down into a "summary of the news." The latter informs us that "on the occasion of a lecture to the India—Society by M. Victor Goloubiff on the influence of India on the art of Indo-China a fresh branch of Anglo-French co-operation was inaugurated." M. Goloubew as he spells his own name has contributed much to our knowledge of Buddhist art, for instance at the fourth Exposition of the arts of Asia in Paris. His works are not cavier to the general public in touch with the Archaeology of further India. He collaborated with M. Foucher in the production of his magnificent work on Buddhist art. The "Times" jaunty superficiality in matters of Eastern interest is parallellel by ignorance or arrogance on the same day not quite a couple of columns afar.

One of the Reuter's telegrams is headed "Kemal becomes a Turk" with the flourishing appendix of exclamation. The obliging Reuter informs us that Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, having pointed out in the National Assembly recently that being a native of Saloniika he was not technically a Turk, the inhabitants of Angora handed him a certificate of nationality as a citizen of Angora." Perhaps the "Times of India" will be able to tell us the nationality of Rudyard Kipling who was born in Lahore, and of the greater one about whom his biographer records: "William Makepeace Thackersey, the legitimate successor of Henry Fielding, was a native of Calcutta born in the year 1811." There are dozens of lesser personalities who had the fortune to be born in India of British parentage. Even if a person had the accident of his birth taking place as a Jew in Turkey, his claim to be regarded a Turk cannot be repudiated at least by the British and their news agencies who have pledged their word to mould the extraordinarily divergent ethnic components of the Eastern empire into an *Indian nation*.

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